

WIMBLEDON
CASH, LENDL WIN
See Sports, Page 19

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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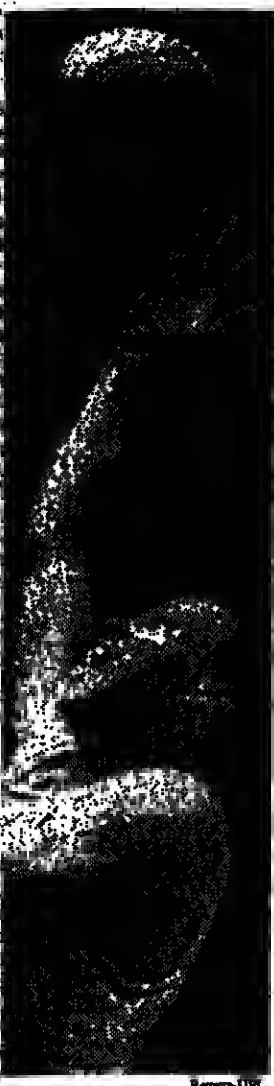
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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lakers Win NBA Title



Byron Scott, who scored 11 points during a 23-7 run in the third quarter as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Detroit Pistons, 108-105, to win a second straight championship of the NBA. Sports, Page 19.

Kiosk

Johannesburg

Bomb Hurts 10

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A bomb exploded in an amusement arcade on Wednesday and wounded 10 people, including a pregnant woman and her 2-year-old daughter, officials said.

A police spokesman said four people were seriously injured. No organization claimed responsibility.

W. German Store Hours

BONN (Reuters) — The cabinet on Wednesday approved a measure that would allow West German shoppers, long hampered by restrictive store opening hours, to shop one evening a week.

General News

A U.S. senator says the Pentagon underreported its spending on consultants. Page 3.

African nations are fighting a slide of toxic waste. Page 7.

The Waldheim controversy is spreading away in Vienna. Page 2.

Science

A U.S. scientist struggles to convince others that his theory of how drugs act should be tested on humans. Page 10.

Business/Finance

Robert Maxwell is seeking to form a communications company with Societe Generale of Belgium. Page 11.

Volvo is buying 20 percent of Bartz from Ford Motor for \$100 million. Page 11.

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.7818
Pound	1.7655
Yen	128.925
FF	6.0035

Latvian Writers Publish

A Call for Sovereignty

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In one of the boldest nationalist appeals ever issued, an official Soviet group, unions, writers and other cultural figures in the republic of Latvia have called on Moscow to make a "republic what they called a 'foreign state' within the Soviet Union."

The Latvian demands are the latest in a series of attempts by Soviet minorities to test the limits of glasnost by pressing long-festering grievances against Moscow's rule.

The approach of a national Communist Party conference next week has given new focus to old

complaints that Latvians were

Syria May Buy China Missile

Possible Weapon Sale Stirs Concern in U.S. and Israel

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Syrian and Chinese officials have been discussing the possible sale of a new shorter-range Chinese missile to Syria, according to Israeli and U.S. officials.

The missile, known as the M-9, is still under development and may have been tested over the weekend, according to U.S. intelligence reports. The weapon has an estimated range of about 600 kilometers (375 miles), a specialist said.

Israeli military officials have said that the sale of the missile would present a serious threat to Israel, as it could be armed with chemical warheads. A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the

United States would view the sale of the missile with "deep concern." But Israeli and U.S. officials also stressed that a sale did not appear to be imminent.

"The deal between China and Syria is only at the negotiating stage," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. He added that the new missiles under development "are not yet ready."

"There have been preliminary discussions between Syria and China," a U.S. official said. "There have also been discussions between Iran and China, but with no conclusion that we know of."

Chinese arms sales to the Middle East have been a continuing source

of deep concern for U.S. policymakers. Over the last four years, China has sold more than \$5 billion worth of arms to developing nations, according to a report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service. Half of those weapons went to Iraq and nearly a third went to Iran.

American officials have been particularly disturbed by China's sale of Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran, which have been used by Iran to threaten shipping in the Gulf.

In addition, U.S. officials were distressed at China's recent decision to sell old, medium-range, CSS-2, ballistic missiles to Saudi Arabia. That deal undercut Western efforts to limit the spread of ballistic missiles.

Arafat Aide's Plan Splits PLO

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A dispute has broken out within Palestinian guerrilla organizations over proposals put forward by a close aide to Yasser Arafat for negotiations with Israel.

Five guerrilla factions, one of which is represented in the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have issued statements condemning the aide, Bassam Abu Sharif, for calling for negotiations with Israel and a referendum in the Israeli-occupied territories to determine who will speak for Palestinians at the talks.

The five factions criticizing him

are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is represented in the PLO leadership; el-Fatah Uprising, a Syrian-based group led by Abu Musa, who broke with Mr. Arafat five years ago; the Popular Struggle Front; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; and Partisans of the Islamic Revolution in Palestine, a fundamentalist group. Their views were presented Monday in the newspaper As Safir.

Written in English and entitled "PLO Views: Prospects of a Palestinian-Israeli Settlement," the Abu Sharif statement was circulated at the Arab summit conference in Algiers this month. A copy also was forwarded to the State Department in Washington.

The statement was signed by Mr. Abu Sharif, but As Safir quoted him as saying in an interview that the document had been drawn up with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman.

In the statement, Mr. Abu Sharif maintains that the time has come to invest the gains of the uprising in the occupied territories in a political settlement of the Palestinian problem.

"The Palestinians would be making a big mistake if they thought

See PLO, Page 6

Bush Urges His Party to Ignore Polls

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is urging Senate Republicans not to worry about polls showing him seriously trailing the designated Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, because "we do not yet have all the issues in focus."

Mr. Bush, speaking after a meeting with Republicans, who pledged to speak for him in the fall campaign, said: "I read the polls. They don't bother me a bit."

At the meeting, several leading Republicans pledged to carry the burden of the attack against Mr. Dukakis, a strategy designed to prevent a backlash against Mr. Bush himself.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News poll showed Mr. Dukakis leading Mr. Bush by 51 to 39 percent. For more than a month, Mr. Bush has shrugged off similar reports by saying that his differences with Mr. Dukakis had not been presented to voters.

Mr. Bush launched his first major attack against Mr. Dukakis in a speech June 9 in Houston.

After the meeting Tuesday, the senators said they were eager to join the effort. "We're ready to go," said Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Wyoming Republican. "We're like a bunch of trout ready to jump out of the water. We handed him a letter to say, 'Hey pal, we're ready to hit the road. We're ready for some fun. Let's get out there and show them who Michael Dukakis is.'"

The appeals from the senators seemed to echo those they made to Mr. Bush more than two months ago. Since then, many Republicans have been critical of Mr. Bush for what they have described as drift in his campaign.

When Mr. Bush visited the Capitol on April 15, the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said, "We're ready to go to work."

Mr. Dole said of the closed meeting with Mr. Bush, "I think what we wanted to do was a positive signal to our candidate that he can call on us."

Drought Reaps Big Crop Loss in U.S. Great Plains

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

JAMESTOWN, North Dakota — At least half the wheat, barley and oat crops in the northern Great Plains have been lost as heat and drought gain a tighter grip on the nation's farmland.

According to a survey of industry experts and state agricultural economists in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, the region's losses already total 650 million bushels (22.8 billion liters). This is

about a fifth of the 3 billion bushels of those crops that the Agriculture Department expected to be harvested across the nation this spring and fall.

And the losses could be much more severe, agricultural authorities say, if there is no substantial rainfall in the next week to 10 days. The drought also has begun to cause deterioration of the nation's corn, soybean and vegetable crops, particularly in the Middle West and the South.

[Temperatures were topping records over a wide area of the United States on Wednesday for the fourth straight day, according to news agency dispatches. On Tuesday, temperatures of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 centigrade) or above were recorded in 23 states.

[The heat and lack of rain also continued to lower water levels on rivers. Traffic was impeded on parts of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as barges, rain, ground ice were slowed in bottlenecks.]

Thus what began in January as one of the most promising years of the decade for American agriculture has instead become one more cruel ordeal for thousands of farmers, whose pain is likely to be shared by millions of other Americans.

Reagan administration officials and economists have said prices of bakery products, pasta, beer and poultry could rise in the fall, although the extent of the increase is still far from clear.

Fields that should be lush with grain are frayed and wilted. Soil that is normally black with moisture is pale and baked with a thin hard crust. In many fields, crops never germinated.

More than half of North Dakota's wheat crop has been destroyed. At 300 million bushels, it is second in the country to that of Kansas and was valued last year at \$1 billion.

"Our losses are above 60 percent, and they could already be 70 percent," said Arden Leachman, an agricultural economist at North Dakota State University in Fargo. "The sun is just cooking these crops."

Farmers throughout the country have asked Congress for help. On Monday, Senator Quentin N. Burdick, a North Dakota Democrat, introduced a proposal that would pay grain farmers whose crops were destroyed all the income support

See DRY, Page 6

See MARKETS, Page 17

The Toronto Summit: Better Than Its Billing

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — The Toronto summit meeting, billed in advance as potentially the dullest ever, is being widely seen as one of the most politically significant of recent years.

Summit meeting officials say that behind its austere deliberations and formalities, Toronto provided the clearest glimpse yet of the changes under way in the industrial world's leadership structure.

First, they say, Toronto confirmed the emergence of a new "multipolar" form of decision-making, in which power will increasingly be shared between three major regional blocs, in North

America, Western Europe and Asia.

Second, it showed the growing determination of the bloc's leaders to take a longer-term view of the world's problems.

Summing up his impressions of his eighth and final economic summit meeting, President Ronald

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan said "the progress achieved may not become fully evident for many months, but it was substantial."

His assessment reflected the widely held view that summit meetings should increasingly seek to initiate policies that need several years to reach fruition, rather than concentrate on short-term management of the world economy.

In Toronto, it was time for taking stock. This week's summit meeting marked not only the end of the Reagan era, but also the conclusion of the first two summit meetings "cycles," in which the annual gatherings have now been held twice in each of the seven member nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

Looking back over the two cycles, Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, concluded that the main development had been a welcome change from short-term decision-making to long-term planning.

But for many others the main lesson of Toronto was its demonstration of the new economic and political weight of Japan and Western Europe as the relative power of the United States declines.

"It is not that the U.S. is necessarily getting weaker," said a conference official. "It's that the others are getting stronger."

An American observer said, "We are moving from U.S. hegemony to shared responsibility."

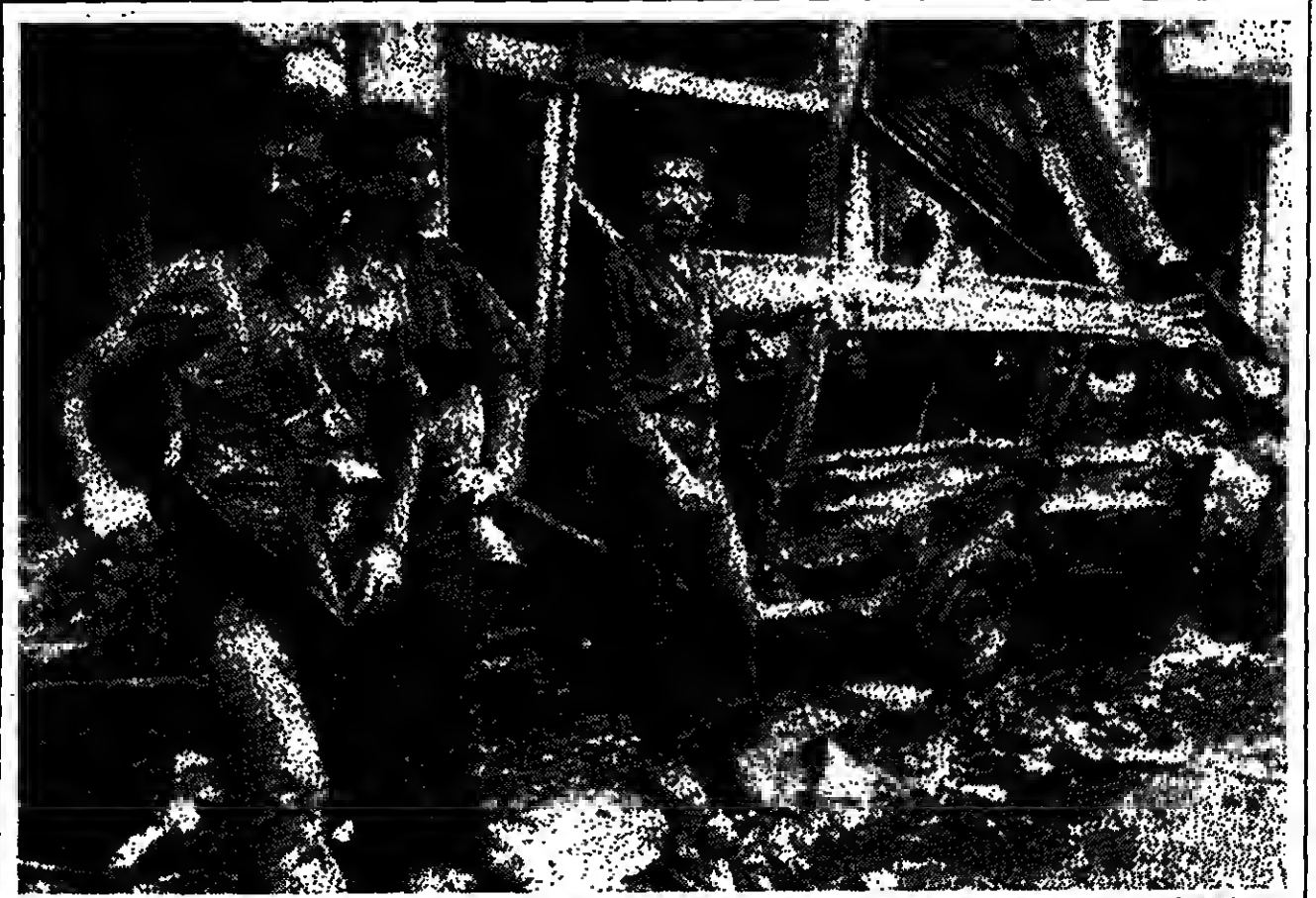
Nobody attending the meeting could fail to have been struck by the increasingly determined leadership role sought by Japan.

"Japan has made it clear that it is not just here in its own right," a

See SUMMIT, Page 6



SOVIETS IN FINAL — Alexei Mikhailichenko and Giuseppe Giannini of Italy dueled in the European Championship semifinal Wednesday night. The Soviet Union won, 2-0. Page 19.



CAR BOMB IN BEIRUT — Christian Lebanese Forces militiamen inspecting debris Wednesday after a bomb exploded near militia headquarters, killing at least one person and injuring 18. Police said that it was the sixth such explosion in Lebanon this year.

A \$52 Million House, Complete With Lion's Run

By Michael Winerip

New York Times Service

HUNTINGTON, New York — His many years in real estate have taught Eliot Jordan that it would be a mistake to use the hard sell when showing a 170-room, \$52 million house.

"Low-key, very low-key, always low-key," said Mr. Jordan, who works for L.B. Kaye Associates. "This is not an impulse item."

Since getting the listing last fall for the former Otto Kahn estate — believed to be the largest private home in the United States — Mr. Jordan has shown it just six times.

"We had two offers," said Mr. Jordan. "A Japanese investor and a European who collects castles. No, I can't say how much. Both too low."

Last week, Mr. Jordan got a call from a Mr. Okada — he did not give his first name — who said he was representing a Japanese investor who might be in the market for a 170-room house.

On Friday, Mr. Okada and his assistant met Mr. Jordan and his assistant at the castle, which looks much like Fontainebleau in France.

Six others tagged along with Mr. Jordan, some hoping to shoot commercials there, some with secret projects in mind.

"Mr. Okada's the important one," Mr. Jordan whispered, leading them in the front door to a spiral staircase.

"Citizen Kane" was filmed here," Mr. Jordan said.

But then he stopped, noticing Mr. Okada was gone. Outside, Mr. Okada was rapidly snapping exterior photos.

"Mr. Okada," called Mr. Jordan. "We can come back, let's go in now. Mr. Okada Mr. Okada!"

Built 70 years ago for \$4.5 million by the financier as a summer castle, the estate deteriorated after Otto Kahn's death and was sold in 1948 to a military academy.

By 1978, rats, vermin and code violations were so prevalent that the town shut the academy.

For five years the castle sat empty. Windows were broken. Vagrants slept there. In 1983, Gary Melius, a developer of suburban office buildings, bought it for \$1.5 million.

To start, 300 truckloads of trash were hauled off. Mr. Jordan said \$15 million has been spent so far, restoring the lavish banquet, library and ballrooms.

"A million was spent on the roof alone," he said.

"There's a certain cachet to living at the castle," said Mr. Jordan. There is, but the condo didn't sell, and now Mr. Melius is interested in giving someone else the opportunity to own a castle.

If Mr. Okada takes it as is, with most of the second and third floor gutted, the reduced asking price is \$35 million.

"Texes are \$75,000," said Mr. Jordan. "Not that bad."

During the tour, Mr. Okada said almost nothing and photographed almost everything.

Mr. Jordan explained how the library was redone, then pointed to the 11 reflecting pools.

Immediately, Mr. Okada rushed outside to shoot the pools. "Mr. Okada, Mr. Okada!" called Mr. Jordan. "Come back."

They rode an elevator to the third floor to see the condo. Mr. Jordan led them to the bathroom where a waterfall had been built into the shower.

For a moment, Mr. Okada stopped taking pictures and said, "Is this for purpose?"

Later, downstairs, Mr. Jordan explained that the house was built before air conditioning, with ducts under the floors to pick up breezes from Long Island Sound.

Outside, Mr. Jordan said there once had been a nursery to provide fresh flowers for the house. By the end of the story, Mr.

Okada was a dot on the horizon, taking long shots of the estate.

In the distance you could just make it out as he turned to his assistant for more film.

Mr. Okada returned and asked where the zoo had been.

"They had a lion's run," said Mr. Jordan. "Lions were an early version of burglary alarms."

Everyone laughed except Mr. Okada. They marched through a maze of basement hallways and then hunched over to fit through a small door, where the lions' cages were. The sub-basement was dark, but they even found the troughs where the lions drank.

Heading upstairs, through the cool darkness, the only noise was the sound of a camera rewinding.

At the Citizen Kane staircase, Mr. Okada started to say something and everyone was quiet.

"O.K., we are through," he said. They exchanged goodbyes, then Mr. Okada turned to Mr. Jordan. "Could you please have the site plan to me by 5 P.M.?" he said.

Suddenly Mr. Jordan's face lit up with the unmistakable glow of a man getting a 5 percent commission on a castle. "No problem," said Mr. Jordan.

Senator Says Pentagon Underreported Consultants' Figures

By Helen Dewar and Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department spent at least \$1 billion last year on consulting contracts, vastly more than its official figure of \$155 million, a senior senator has said.

The legislator, Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, said on Tuesday that the government's investigation into possible overcharges by military consultants had been hampered by the Pentagon's refusal to release information on its use of private contractors.

Using figures compiled by the General Accounting Office, the watchdog agency of Congress, Pryor said the Pentagon and its major agencies were significantly underreporting their use of

private contractors in what amounts to "keeping this shadow government under wraps."

Although the Defense Department said it spent \$155 million on consultants in the 1987 fiscal year, the accounting office, using a broader definition of consulting services, put the total at no less than \$2.8 billion and possibly as high as \$18.8 billion, Mr. Pryor said in a Senate speech.

The Pentagon is showing "only the light side of the moon, not the dark side where the cheese is," said Mr. Pryor, chairman of a Governmental Affairs subcommittee on federal services. It has been investigating government use of private consultants.

These were among the related developments:

• President Ronald Reagan, at the Toronto economic summit

meeting, said the reports of wrongdoing that surfaced last week disappointed him, but he added, "I think it should be understandable about how such things can happen in something as big as our government."

• Sources said federal investigators, who wiretapped at least a dozen persons during the inquiry, had photographed and videotaped meetings between some individuals under investigation.

On Capitol Hill, legislators in both chambers were dusting off old proposals and drafting new ones to reform weapons-purchasing procedures. The proposals are directed at procedures that may have been manipulated by consultants to obtain inside information to help clients obtain lucrative government contracts.

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Demo-

crat of Illinois, an Armed Services Committee member, proposed that the undersecretary of defense for acquisition become "procurement czar" for all defense acquisitions. He proposed limiting activities of consultants, contractors and government personnel in charge of procurement information.

In compiling consultant costs, the GAO used broad definitions developed by the Reagan administration in a cabinet-level study in 1984 of the true costs of consulting services, an aide to Mr. Pryor said. The study was prompted because agencies understated consultant costs to fend off cost-cutting, the aide said.

The Pentagon's inspector general has made similar findings, Mr. Pryor said. While the army reported spending \$23,000 on consultants in 1983, Mr. Pryor said, the depart-

ment's inspector general said the army spent \$2.7 million on them.

In the Senate, the Armed Services Committee chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, urged caution about scandal-spawned proposals for change. But, he said, there may be "loopholes" that need closing, especially in the area of consultants. Congress should examine whether consultants are being engaged to get around restrictions imposed on government employees and private contractors, he said.

He urged that Congress determine how many abuses violate existing law and warned against excessive regulation that could lead to higher costs.

■ **News Leaks Criticized**
The House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, criticized as "thoroughly outrageous" and "despicable" the

news leaks that have led to reports linking five House members to the Pentagon bribery and fraud investigation, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"No member of the House is under investigation," Mr. Wright said Wednesday. He said House lawyers had told him that no subpoenas had been issued for members and that federal investigators had not sought any information about House members.

Five House members have been reported as being under scrutiny, although all have said they were not involved. The five are Representatives Bill Chappell Jr., Democrat of Florida; Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York; Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York; Andy Ireland, Republican of Florida; and Roy Dyson, Democrat of Maryland.

Manhattan Civic Plan Advances

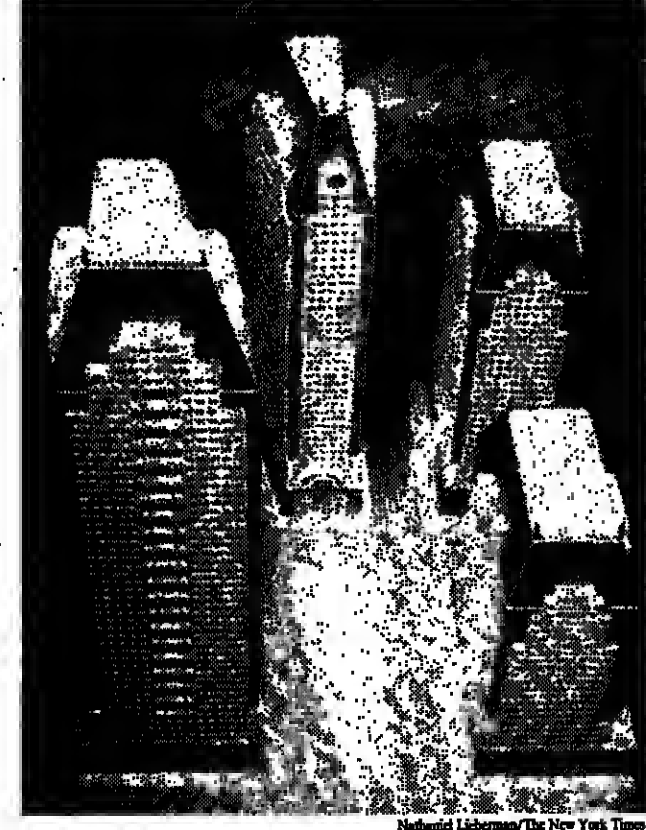
By Thomas J. Lueck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A long-delayed plan to redevelop Times Square has taken an important step off the drawing board as officials of New York City and New York State announced that they had signed detailed development agreements for four office towers, to be built at two intersections of 42d Street in Manhattan.

The agreements mean that work will begin on the towers — the northeast and southwest corners of 42d and Broadway and the northwest and southwest corners of 42d and Seventh Avenue — before next spring. The agreement was signed with a development concern, Times Square Center Associates, a joint venture between Park Tower Realty and the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

The towers, ranging from 31 stories to 58 stories, would anchor an overall development plan.

A merchandise mart and hotel are planned for Eighth Avenue at 42d Street, but no development has been found. Nine theaters along 42d Street are to be renovated, and the Times Square subway station is to be rebuilt. Most of the work paid for by Times Square Center Associates. Meanwhile, state officials said they were in difficult negotiations with a developer for the proposed merchandise mart.



Changing Manhattan: A view looking downtown from West 43d Street of a model of four office towers planned for Times Square as part of a huge urban plan that would include a merchandise mart, a hotel as well as nine renovated theaters.

Vincent Tese, chairman of the Urban Development Corp., said the state was "very close" to an agreement with Joseph P. Kennedy Enterprises Inc., the Kennedy family concern that owns Chicago's Merchandise Mart. In order to induce the Kennedy concern or other developers to build a mart on 42d Street, Mr. Tese said "we will have to offer a

much sweeter deal" in tax breaks and other economic incentives than have been granted to developers of the four office towers.

Despite the remaining problems, however, several officials said final agreement on the four towers had been the crucial step toward completion of the entire redevelopment plan.

Political Employees of the Contras Get Notices of Dismissal by June 30

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — All employees of the political support network of the Nicaraguan rebels around the world have received notices of dismissal as of June 30, a senior contra official said.

The layoffs involve 350 to 400 people but do not include the fighters, said the contra official, Silvio Arguello Cardenal. He said some employees would eventually be required to conduct reduced political operations in support of the anti-Sandinist cause.

The Reagan administration has said it is planning to request additional financing for the contras, but the prospects for such a request in Congress are uncertain.

In March, Congress approved \$47.9 million for children who are victims of the war in Nicaragua, a true monitoring commission, and food, clothing and medical supplies for the rebels, but there has been difficulty in delivering the aid in Nicaragua.

"There is obviously a budgetary crunch and expenses have to be cut," said Mr. Arguello, a vice president of the Nicaraguan Assembly. The 54 self-appointed members of the year-old assembly, anti-Sandinists in exile, choose the top political leaders of the contra movement. "Our operations outside Nicaragua have become overbureaucratized, and it is high time that they be totally revamped," Mr. Arguello said.

Jorge Rosales, a spokesman for the Miami contra office, would not comment about the layoffs, which involve workers in publicity, communications, family support ser-

vices, and clerical help. He acknowledged that several plans to recognize contra political operations are being prepared and said they would be presented to the five directors of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the main contra political organization.

In addition to the Miami contra headquarters, which includes workers at Radio Liberación, a shortwave broadcasting outlet, the Nicaraguan Resistance has offices in Washington and in several Latin American countries, including Honduras and Costa Rica. In Europe, there are offices or representatives in Spain, Italy, France, Britain and West Germany, among other countries. The annual worldwide budget for political operations is \$3 million to \$5 million, contra officials said.

Most of the workers at contra headquarters receive salaries ranging from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Contra employees said that some of them have not been paid this month.

Each of the five directors of the Nicaraguan Resistance is said to be paid \$75,000 a year and has an expense account. They reportedly have been paid directly from a U.S. government source that differs from the one that pays the employees, and their checks have reportedly continued to arrive on time.

The contra troops remaining in Nicaragua now number fewer than 2,000, people in Honduras who closely follow contra affairs said by telephone Monday from Tegucigalpa, the capital. This is about the same number as were there last year, before about 8,000 Honduran-based rebels began entering Nicaragua in large numbers.

Because American supply flights were interrupted and the contras and the Nicaraguan government have not reached an agreement about how to transport food to the contras, many rebels have gone back to Honduras, the people in the capital said.

Botha Proposes Black in Cabinet

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government introduced bills in Parliament on Wednesday to allow appointment of the country's first black cabinet minister. Chris Hemis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said he hoped the bills would be passed by the end of the year.

South Africa's 26 million blacks have no vote. No black person has served in the central government.

President P. W. Botha told legislators on Monday that blacks should be given "ministerial responsibilities in respect of matters affecting their communities." Observers said Mr. Botha probably first would appoint a black deputy minister to help with an issue such as housing or education.

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October 1988

3 MONDAY

4 TUESDAY

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Herald Tribune

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan —

Slowly, but with increasing insistence, Pakistanis are beginning to wonder if President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, 64, may be losing the combination of cunning and luck that has helped keep him in power for the last 11 years.

Still considered the country's smartest politician, by friend and

foe alike, the normally no-nonsense soldier-president seems to be operating without a well-defined plan since startling Pakistanis on May 29 by abruptly firing his civilian prime minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, and dissolving Parliament.

Apparently piqued by Mr. Junejo's attempts to limit his own independence and that of his key military constituency, General Zia nonetheless looked weak to many Pakistanis when he dismantled the system of power-sharing with civilians that he had created.

Now, within a week, he has been rebuffed twice, adding to the im-

pression of policy confusion generated by his failure to name a date for new parliamentary elections.

One blow was the refusal of the country's major religious leaders to endorse his vague Islamization ordinance. This seemed to involve the expansion of *sharia*, or Islamic religious jurisprudence, at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon statutes left behind by the British when Pakistan became a nation in 1947.

Observers said that some clerical allies condemned the ordinance as cosmetic because it did not go far enough. Others were said to fear that it was liable to set the Shia minority against the Sunni mainstream.

Human rights activists and women's groups feared what they saw as the ordinance's implied curtailment of the present legal system's protection.

Then, this week, Pakistan's supreme court ruled that General Zia had exceeded his constitutional powers in requiring political parties to register with the government to contest elections.

The suit was brought by Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, his major political

foe. She is the leader of the influential Pakistan People's Party and the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the charismatic prime minister whom General Zia overthrew in 1977 and had condemned and hanged two years later.

Technically, the supreme court's ruling meant that General Zia could no longer force candidates to run as individuals without party backing, a device to ensure his domination that he used in 1985 when he lifted nine years of martial law and consented to his first parliamentary elections.

Uncharacteristically, he took 11 days to name a caretaker cabinet. He has not yet found a caretaker prime minister or chief ministers or governors for the utterly province of Sindh, where he faces major political problems, or for Baluchistan.

If he does hold elections, some diplomats and analysts are convinced that he will abide by the opposition's reading of his hand-tailored 1985 constitution and call them within 90 days of dissolving Parliament. Others believe he will not hold elections until the end of the year.

That would force Mrs. Bhutto to campaign during the final months of her pregnancy. It would also force General Zia to reorganize a pro-government Muslim League, which is split between his followers and those of the ousted prime minister.

Already, he has won over some aides from martial-law days who are considered capable of doing his native Punjab, constituting 56 per cent of Pakistan's 100 million citizens, and the West Frontier Province, accounts for a further 15 per cent.

Abida Hussain, an outspoken independent opposition member, the dissolved Parliament, predicted that "Zia is headed for a very bad autumn."

But if the guerrillas seize Kalio the next 12 to 18 months, said, such a "personal union" would give him greater maneuverability with the centers of power with friends and allies outside a enable him to continue governing.

"If Zia comes through this as she said, 'he will have proved has ten lives.'"

ASIAN TOPICS

Xinjiang Uygur, Land That Forgot the Time

Remote, arid Xinjiang Uygur, the westernmost region in China, is not so much the Land that Time Forgot as the Land that Time Forgot the Time. Andrew Roche of Reuters reports from Kashgar, the region's westernmost city. In keeping with Mao's edict that all China keep the same time, government offices are on Beijing time. Most other people keep Xinjiang time, two hours behind Beijing. But in Kashgar the time is an hour later still.

Beijing introduced daylight time two years ago, but not everyone follows it. Kashgar's Great Mosque holds 6000 prayers strictly according to the position of the sun in the heavens.

Not only the time, but the kind of time, must be specified when making business and social appointments. Even so, many get-togethers are missed.

The Pakistani traders now allowed to cross Xinjiang's southern border operate on Islamabad time, an hour behind Kashgar's, and five hours behind Beijing summer time.

"We do not bother changing our watches when we come," said a Pakistani merchant. "No one here knows the right time anyway."

In the center of Kashgar, a towering statue of Mao presides over the broken appointments. There is a slight smile on his face. His wristwatch, if any, is not visible.

Around Asia

Fish production in Sri Lanka has dropped from 220,000 to about 175,000 metric tons a year in five years because of ethnic violence, officials say. Fish peddlers are making the scarcer supplies last longer by using the preservative formalin, which is less expensive than ice. Difficult for the consumer to detect, it also is poisonous, causing rashes, stomach upset and even heart failure. So far, only one peddler has gone to jail, but others have been warned. To increase supplies, the government has dropped a ban on imported fresh fish. Meanwhile, suspicious shoppers are switching to canned sardines and



ETHIOPIAN LEADER VISITS CHINA — Deng Xiaoping, right, the senior Chinese leader, greeting Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the military leader of Ethiopia, in the Great Hall of the People on Wednesday in Beijing. The two countries have friendly relations.

mackerel from Japan and Taiwan.

Although foreign law firms now may open offices in Japan, the shingle can carry only the names of the lawyers there. Technically, the New York firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton has no office in Tokyo, but only the office of its two partners there, Edward F. Greene and Robert T. Greig. The office is called Greco Greig Gaiokokuho Jinn Bengoshi.

The Japanese words mean "foreign business lawyer." Mr. Greig says that some American clients misunderstand and think that Gaiokokuho and Jinn are his Japanese partners.

Singapore's largest taxi network says any of its drivers overheard spreading "malicious rumors" about the island republic risk losing their jobs. A spokesman for NTUC Comfort, an affiliate of the National Trades Union Congress, said this would improve service. Some drivers said they supported the measure because spreading rumors was bad for the tourist trade. However,

er, The Straits Times newspaper cautioned in an editorial that the step "may also lend weight to those who allege that there is no free speech in Singapore."

Thailand's cabinet, after criticism of child-labor abuses and calls by American unions for the U.S. government to suspend Thai trade benefits, has approved in principle a proposal to raise the minimum employment age from 12 to 13. Most child laborers work unpaid on family farms. Officials say the proposal, which must be approved by parliament, is aimed mainly at children employed for low wages in cities. Thongchai Patara-Sunthorachai, a human rights lawyer in Bangkok, said the government is moving too slowly to end child labor.

Bangkok's former "Nazi Bar," which dropped its month-old Hitlerite motif after foreign residents and tourists protested, has a new decor: huge glossy pictures of racing cars. The manager, Aor Sarayuk, explained that "not many people object to cars."

An elegant capota that once housed a statue of King George V stands in the heart of New Delhi still empty, 20 years after the statue was removed. Because of a continuing controversy about the structure's imperial origins, there is still no sign of the statue of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the assassinated leader of India's independence struggle, that the government had pledged to install.

The Japanese, it is said, do not simply copy Western products; they adapt and improve them, and so it goes for fast food. Wendy's, the American chain, is doing well with its "teriyaki burger" topped with soy sauce. Other companies offer hamburgers made from protein-rich soybean paste in buns made from rice, and hotdog buns stuffed with Japanese noodles. Potato chips are sprinkled with dried seaweed. Said Simon Thomas of the Solomon Brothers Asia brokerage, "It's the only way you can get potato chips around here."

Arthur Higbee

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مكذوب

Some See Namphy Surprised by Coup, Even Reluctant

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Details of the coup that returned General Henri Namphy to power began to emerge, there were indications that the general himself might have been among the most surprised by the events Sunday night.

Some former government officials said Tuesday that he might have been a bit reluctant, citing a debilitating illness with some of the feverish symptoms of malaria and a self-described weariness with life in the public spotlight.

Several Haitians, including the general's brother, Joe Namphy, said the military takeover had been planned and carried out by officers and enlisted men without General Namphy's knowledge as he remained under house arrest and incommunicado.

Among the most intriguing elements emerging, the general's wife and others said, is that a central figure in the coup was a general in the presidential guard named Prosper Avril, who was promoted to brigadier general on Sunday.

General Avril was a close adviser of the dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier and to General Namphy after he became head of a provisional government when Mr. Duvalier fled into exile in February 1986.

During General Namphy's two years as head of the provisional government, there was speculation, especially in the beginning, that the general was being directed by General Avril and his working behind the scenes.

General Avril, who is rarely seen in public, was at General Namphy's side Monday as he declared himself president of the new government, and he is expected to lift a ban on a radio series.

The Associated Press said Tuesday that the government had agreed to lift a six-month-old ban on a BBC radio series about Britain's security services.

It said it planned to broadcast its radio 4 series, "My Country: Right or Wrong," next week. The three-part series features interviews with nine current and former intelligence officials.

pected to continue to be a major force in the regime.

General Namphy and other officers always have cited patriotism as their reason for taking control of the country. But many Haitians say members of the army also are trying to preserve a range of financial benefits, from pay and bonuses to lucrative returns from smuggling goods ranging from rice to refrigerators. The soldiers also prize the status that comes from being a member of the most powerful and feared element in Haitian society.

General Namphy first learned of the coup as an armored car forced its way into his walled residence and a sergeant ran to find him, his brother said.

"Get into your uniform and let's get going," Joe Namphy quoted the sergeant as telling his brother. "We're going to put you in the palace."

Port-au-Prince, which had fallen into stunned silence after the military ended the four-month-old civilian government of Leslie F. Manigat, seemed to have resumed its normal chaotic rhythms Tuesday. Its sweltering streets were choked with cars and buses, and sidewalks were jammed with displays of smuggled whisky, electric fans, and wicker baskets stuffed with clothing.

The first signs that a familiar old toughness was settling over the weary country began to appear, too.

There were reports that several officials from the deposed civilian government had been arrested by the army and that some people were still being detained, including Roger Savain, the former minister of information, who had signed a cover letter on a Manigat government announcement of a sweeping reorganization of the army Sunday afternoon, and his son, Roger Savain Jr., who was not an official.

Joe Namphy said that, far from longing for power, the general had seemed relieved after he turned over the government to Mr. Manigat in February. Nonetheless, he said, when the soldiers came to get General Namphy on Sunday night, he did not hesitate.

Within minutes after the vehicle rolled into the general's yard Sunday evening, he and his wife and daughter had climbed through the hatch and were speeding toward the Presidential Palace.

At the palace Sunday night, Joe Namphy and others said, General Namphy was welcomed by the entire presidential guard. Not a shot was fired as the Manigat government fell.



NAVY SUED IN AIDS CASE — Martin Gaffney, a Marine chief warrant officer, holding a photo Tuesday in Boston of his late wife, Mitsuko, who he says died after a Navy hospital gave her a transfusion of AIDS-tainted blood. He is suing the U.S. government for \$55 million, alleging that the transfusion resulted in her death in 1987 as well as the death of a son and his own infection with the virus. The navy declined to comment.

Swiss Firm Is Going to Test AIDS Vaccine on Humans

ZURICH — The Swiss drug giant, Ciba-Geigy AG, said on Wednesday it would start human tests soon on a prospective vaccine against HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

But the company said it could be at least 10 years before a vaccine was available—too late to help the thousands of people scientists expect to die of acquired immune deficiency syndrome by the late 1990s.

The company's spokesman, Urs Peter Oberlin, said the vaccine, developed jointly with Chiron Corp. in California, would be tested on healthy male volunteers at a Geneva hospital, with tests in the United States to follow.

"Effective pre-clinical animal and laboratory tests suggest that this approach is effective in eliciting a strong immune response against HIV in several animal species," Mr. Oberlin said.

But he said a long process was involved to discover whether the vaccine would not only produce the same response in humans but also go further and actually prevent

people becoming infected with the virus.

This means the vaccine would be unavailable until the late 1990s at the earliest, he added.

Latest World Health Organization figures show 94,000 reported AIDS sufferers in 136 countries. Scientists fear the real number could be double.

The race is on among drug companies to develop an anti-AIDS vaccine.

U.S. Works on Its Image in South Korea

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The U.S. ambassador to South Korea has launched a public relations offensive to counter what he says are historical distortions fueling the rise of anti-Americanism here.

In a magazine interview published this week in Seoul, the ambassador, James R. Lilley, rebutted a series of allegations that have become gospel among many students, opposition politicians and others in South Korea. The allegations portray the United States as supporting military dictators here for the last 40 years at the expense of the democratic aspirations of South Koreans.

As South Korea has liberalized and democratized in the last year, the allegations about the U.S. role have been discussed more freely.

Many scholars and students openly blame the United States for the division of Korea in 1945, the installation of a series of repressive rulers and the nation's continuing partition.

Mr. Lilley argued in the interview this week in the monthly magazine Chosun, and in a brief newspaper interview in late May, that the United States had also been victimized by past South Korean censorship. He said that past regimes had used their control of the press to distort U.S. positions, trumpeting U.S. support while refusing to report any criticism from Washington.

Now that "the media and intellectual climate in Korea is changing," the ambassador said, Koreans should learn the full truth of past U.S. positions. He said he welcomed National Assembly investigations into the U.S. role in earlier coups and other matters.

Having succeeded in forcing democratic changes through protests last year, students in South Korea recently have been concentrating on new issues, chiefly anti-Americanism and the need for reunification with Communist North Korea.

The students have linked the two issues by charging that the presence

of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea is an impediment to reunification, an allegation also frequently made by North Korea.

"I am particularly disturbed that some people seem to be linking anti-Americanism with the problem of reunification," Mr. Lilley said. "We realize it is a very emotional question for Koreans. The U.S. has always supported peaceful efforts to reunify."

Recent unpublished surveys show that anti-Americanism has grown among the general population and not just among leftist students, according to sources. Although a majority of Koreans still support the presence of U.S. troops to help defend against a possible

attack from the North, they are evenly divided as to whether the overall U.S. influence is good or bad.

That result marks a significant change from even one year ago, when more Koreans regarded the United States as a benign influence, the sources said. They cited several factors, including U.S. pres-

sure on South Korea to open its markets to U.S. goods, especially cigarettes; student rhetoric, and the widespread belief in U.S. complicity in the South Korean Army's suppression of an uprising in the provincial capital of Kwangju in 1980.

In the interviews, Mr. Lilley said the United States knew little of the events in Kwangju, which took place shortly after former President Chun Doo Hwan seized power in a coup. He also said the United States, although it would command Korean forces in wartime, had no jurisdiction over the Korean troops that were used to suppress the rebellion.

The Kwangju incident, in which at least 200 civilians were killed, remains a raw subject for South Koreans and a political problem for President Roh Tae Woo.

Mr. Lilley also responded to criticism of President Ronald Reagan for inviting Mr. Chun to the White House, as his first head-of-state visitor, in January 1981. Mr. Chun blanketed South Korea with pub-

licity about the visit, which came shortly after his unpopular coup and just before he staged elections to give himself a seven-year term as president.

Mr. Lilley said "many calculations" went into the decision to invite Mr. Chun. "Frankly, having President Chun's image in Korea was not among our reasons," he said.

Instead, the visit was intended to show the Reagan administration's resolve to stand fast against communism throughout the world, he said.

Mr. Lilley added that Mr. Reagan did not agree to the meeting until Mr. Chun promised not to execute Kim Dae Jung, a longtime opposition leader whom Mr. Chun had imprisoned on charges of sedition.

Mr. Lilley devoted most of his emphasis in the interview to refuting the oldest allegations, that the United States was responsible for the division of Korea after World War II.

The continuing sensitivity of that 40-year-old history became evident again on Wednesday when the South Korean government said it was considering prosecuting companies that had published banned history books about the occupation period. Several of the books offer "revisionist" interpretations of resistance to the U.S. occupation from 1945 to 1948.

Some scholars maintain that the United States sacrificed Korea to the Cold War, installing an unpopular and conservative regime to serve its own interests.

U.S. Study Finds Dramatic Decline In Tooth Decay Among Children

WASHINGTON — Half the schoolchildren in the United States have no cavities or other tooth decay in a continuation of gains that health officials say could mean the virtual end of dental disease as a major public health problem, a new government survey shows.

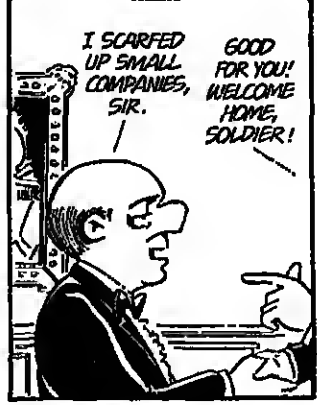
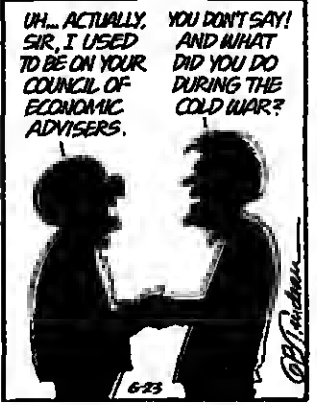
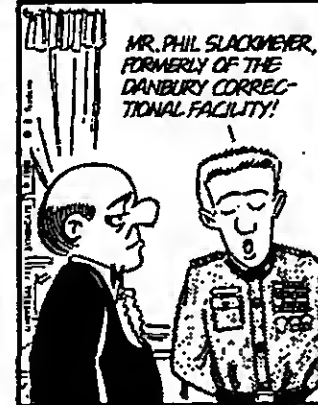
Experts credit widespread use of fluoride and high levels of dental care for the improvements seen in the survey, which was conducted in the 1986-1987 school year. The gains in reducing tooth decay were first noted in the 1970s.

The survey of almost 40,000 children at 970 schools around the country was conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research. The findings indicate that tooth decay and cavities have declined at a dramatic rate over the last 15 years and that the decline is generally uniform throughout the nation.

The survey showed that 49.9 percent of all children had no decay in their permanent teeth, as against 36.6 percent in a similar 1979-1980 study and an estimated 28 percent in the early 1970s.

Most of the children who were entirely free of tooth decay were in the under-10 age group. The majority of older students surveyed, up through the age of 17, had some cavities or other decay problems. By the age of 17, only 16 percent of those surveyed were entirely free of cavities. But experts at the institute said that older children were also getting fewer cavities than in the past.

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Africa Battles to Turn Back a Tide of Toxic Waste

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — In Nigeria, where nearly 4,000 tons of highly toxic chemical waste was discovered early this month, the government has arrested 15 alleged dumpers and is threatening to shoot them. The waste, some of which is deadly polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB, came from Italy.

In the Central African nation of Congo, three senior government officials were arrested last week in an alleged scheme that would have al-

lowed the dumping of up to 50,000 tons a month of toxic waste. According to a United Nations official, the principal dumper was to have been a New Jersey firm.

In the West African country of Guinea, the Norwegian government agreed this week to pick up 15,000 tons of toxic incinerator ash that a Norwegian ship dumped there in February. The ash is from Philadelphia.

Africa, a preindustrial continent, has awakened with a start in recent weeks to the equally urgent need of

the industrialized West to get rid of its toxic waste.

The abrupt awakening has produced a spate of arrests and has forced the cancellation of several dumping contracts that African countries had made with European and American companies. It also has helped intensify pressure for rapid action on a proposed UN convention that would prohibit toxic-waste dumping without the "informed consent" of developing countries.

The Daily Nation newspaper in Kenya has castigated "Western merchants of death." In Nigeria, the Daily Times of Lagos has editorialized about its "ruse disguise" for "those countries who think they are rich and superior enough to turn poor countries to dustbins for toxic wastes."

Jan Huisman, the senior UN expert on toxic waste, said the effect of the scandals and the continent-wide storm of publicity has been "very rapid awareness-building" in poor African countries that might otherwise have been tempted to sacrifice environmental safety for "short-term economic gain."

"The new awareness is quite significant, and it is badly needed," said Mr. Huisman, director of the Geneva-based UN International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals.

Mr. Huisman said that the uproar over dumping appears to have stopped several dumping deals before the hazardous chemicals arrived in Africa.

The issue of toxic-waste dumping in Africa has emerged in the past few months because manufacturers in Europe and the United States are facing tougher, more costly restrictions on the local dis-

posal of dangerous chemicals, Mr. Huisman said.

"The cost in the industrialized countries is becoming increasingly expensive," said Mr. Huisman. "That is the most likely reason why waste is being routed to these African countries that don't have regulations."

It was Nigeria that first brought the issue to the attention of Africa. At last month's meeting of the Or-

ganization of African Unity, Nigeria's foreign minister, the Nwa-

chukwu, named the small West African nations of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau as willing recipients of foreign toxic waste. He accused them of perpetrating an "attack on Africa's dignity."

At the urging of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, the Or-

ganization of African Unity unanimously passed a resolution condemning toxic waste disposal on African soil.

However, a few days after Nigeria had seized the moral high ground on the issue, newspapers in Lagos disclosed that that country had quietly become the continent's leading toxic-waste importer.

Outside the port town of Koko in the swampy Niger River delta, reporters found 3,800 tons of toxic waste in more than 2,000 drums, sacks and containers. Press reports said many of the containers were leaking and emitting "a very offensive odor." A number of local residents told reporters the fumes had made them ill.

Later it was discovered that the waste, which had been shipped from Italy, included 150 tons of PCB, a carcinogenic compound and one of the world's most toxic industrial wastes. The government also said that some of the containers held radioactive material.

The EC said it would work quickly towards the establishment of a "system to provide developing countries, where they request it, with technical and other assistance to tackle the problems posed by hazardous waste."

Benin, another West African country, said it was reconsidering a plan to accept large quantities of industrial waste.

Congo also canceled a contract to import hundreds of thousands of tons of chemical waste from Western Europe and the United States. Last week, officials in the capital, Brazzaville, announced the arrest of five persons, including three Congolese officials, allegedly involved in setting up the deal.

Mr. Huisman said that Congo had signed a contract with Export Waste Management Inc. of Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, that would have allowed dumping of 20,000 to 50,000 tons of waste a month. He said the wastes included pesticide residue and sludge from manufacturing processes.

■ **EC Promises Action**
The European Economic Community announced Wednesday it would take urgent action to reduce exports of toxic waste with developing nations "to the lowest possible level," The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The EC said it would work quickly towards the establishment of a "system to provide developing countries, where they request it, with technical and other assistance to tackle the problems posed by hazardous waste."



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Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

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"The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Aht, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press, "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.

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Dam Plan Signed For Mozambique

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa signed a financial and security accord on Wednesday aimed at reactivating Africa's biggest hydro-electric plant.

The 2,000-megawatt Cabora Bassa dam, on the Zambezi river, built by Portugal in the early 1970s when Mozambique was still a colony, has been crippled by attacks from rightist rebels for the past decade.

"This agreement provides a new lease of life for relations between South Africa and Mozambique and the entire Southern African sub-continent," said South Africa's deputy foreign minister, Kobus Meiring, at a news conference in Lisbon.

United Press International

RANGOON, Burma — Troops patrolled Rangoon on Wednesday to enforce emergency measures imposed after six persons were killed in student riots, witnesses and official reports said.

Small units of the Burmese Army enforced a night curfew and emergency measures banning public meetings and speeches in the city, but there were no reports of further clashes. Most of Rangoon's colleges and universities were closed indefinitely after Tuesday's violence.

Burma Enforces Curfew After Riots in Rangoon

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Enter Noboru Takeshita

Exit Ronald Reagan to a display of harmony. Enter Noboru Takeshita with strength not previously seen from Japan. Symbolically, that is the story of the economic summit meeting in Toronto. All the leaders of the industrial world agreed to needed debt relief for the Third World's poorest countries; it was an idea that Washington had long resisted. Meanwhile, the new Japanese prime minister pressed an intriguing broader approach, looking to the biggest debtors as well.

Overall, this year's gathering of the Group of Seven — West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and the United States — was as notable for issues it skirted as for those it dealt with.

That has been the norm in recent years. What started 13 years ago as an informal get-together on economics has become an all-purpose extravaganza at which economic problems, no matter how serious, give way to crises of the moment, like drugs and terrorism. For Mr. Reagan, that was a relief this time. No one dwelled on the major distortions created by America's budget and trade deficits, problems that he generated and now leaves unresolved.

The one notable accomplishment at Toronto was agreement on debt relief for the world's poorest countries; which ones and how much remain to be seen. The seven leaders adopted a plan with three options:

Forgive some debt outright, as France plans to do; reduce interest charges; stretch out repayment, as advocated by a Reagan administration still slow to acknowledge any need for special treatment.

But in terms of total Third World debt, the poorest owe only a small fraction. The overriding problem has always been the major Latin American debtors, South Korea, the Philippines and a few others — and here is where Mr. Takeshita comes in.

Riding an extraordinary boom at home and continued strength in foreign trade, Japan asserted a new challenge to Washington's dominance of debt strategy. It proposed a debt reduction plan focused on the biggest debtors, with a central role for the International Monetary Fund. The plan received little discussion, partly because of its late introduction and partly because some leaders were reportedly uneasy with its thrust. But beyond the substance there is no mistaking that Japan was flexing its muscles.

With the United States in the throes of a presidential election, it was foreordained that the Toronto summit talks would be friendly and inconclusive. This was no occasion for solving problems which resist solutions in the best of times. It was occasion for a graceful exit by Mr. Reagan — and an impressive entrance by Mr. Takeshita with some interesting new ideas.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Cambodia Settlement?

With its defeat in 1975, the United States retired from Indochina leaving a vacuum that both the Soviet Union and China rushed to fill. From being the scene of a Western confrontation with communism, the region became an arena of conflict among ostensibly fraternal Marxists. Only now, after a further bitter passage, is a settlement coming into view — as a result of a recalculation by the larger powers and perhaps the fatigue of the lesser ones.

The Soviet Union is nudging its client, Vietnam, to let go in Cambodia, which Vietnam invaded 10 years ago. China is responding with a readiness to remove from the Cambodian equation its client, the murderous Pol Pot, who remains commander of the principal force resisting Vietnam's occupation. Vietnam itself, in desperate straits from its largely self-inflicted isolation and mismanagement, seems of a mind to disengage in Cambodia and also to open up a bit to the United States.

The key to an Indochina solution always lay beyond its borders. Beijing was rock hard in knowing what it wanted: a Soviet decision to cease using Vietnam to squeeze China. To bring Moscow to this result, Beijing was prepared even to sponsor the loathsome Pol Pot, who had earned global opprobrium for killing a million or more of his countrymen.

In the 1970s. Finally, with the ascension of Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin was ready to consider the whole three-point Chinese formula: for accommodation, ending in Cambodia, Afghanistan and along the Sino-Soviet border. Cambodia is the last of the three points where Beijing, by holding firm, and Moscow, by being flexible, are at least softening the historic Sino-Soviet dispute. This is a major geopolitical event.

The United States, since 1975, has been something more than a bystander in Indochina. To contain an extension of Soviet power, it offered token aid to the militarily negligible but politically acceptable part of the Cambodian resistance, and worked against Hanoi in international forums.

Recently, in a context of warming Soviet-American ties, Vietnam and the United States have made slow progress on the humanitarian issues (emigration, U.S. servicemen missing in action) whose tending is the entry to the political issues. Some of those Americans — like Senator John McCain, a former prisoner of war — who have the most personal reason to bear a grudge against Hanoi have been making an eloquent case for moving on. Vietnam would be making its own essential contribution to this current by pulling out of Cambodia.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cold Fear in Prague

Soviet reformers are now permitting non-Communists in Estonia to form popular fronts to agitate for change. A new reformist leadership in Communist Hungary plans to institute a stock market. The spokesman for Poland's Communist regime has offered to go to Munich and debate with Polish-speaking broadcasts on Radio Free Europe. Yugoslavia is about to dismantle central planning and move to an open, market economy. And then there is Czechoslovakia, land of permanent winter, where the police have just expelled 32 foreign participants to a conference devoted to human rights and peace. Six Americans were among those whom Prague treated as criminals for taking part in discussions organized by the Charter 77 human rights organization and an independent Czechoslovak anti-war group.

Similar meetings in Budapest, Warsaw and Moscow went undisturbed. But in Prague, the police with exemplary timing broke up a discussion of "How to Overcome

the Impact of Military and Police Ideologies Advocating Intolerance and Hate."

There is a reason Prague remains trapped in communism's dark ages: the timidity of party leaders still traumatized by what happened 20 years ago. Then, reformers took control and Moscow mounted a massive invasion. The result was a disaster for Czechoslovakia, whose best and ablest were silenced or forced to flee as the nation sank into a swamp. Gustav Husak, the party boss who did Moscow's bidding and purged all reformers, was recently succeeded by Milos Jakes, an orthodox clone.

Who foresaw in 1968 that spring winds might blow from Moscow? The specter of Mikhail Gorbachev haunts East Europe's most ossified Communist regime. Perhaps Pravda will soon speak favorably of Alexander Dubcek, deposed leader of Prague's 1968 reform. As a wary Czech adage puts it, nothing is harder to predict than the past.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

UN Help for a Cyprus Deal

Last week's meeting between the leaders of Greece and Turkey was a flop, on the surface at any rate. But what about below the surface? Do Mr. Papandreu and Mr. Ozal understand each other any better for their two meetings this year? Undoubtedly they do. It has taken considerable political and personal courage for them to go even this far in trying to reduce tensions. Nothing could emphasize this more dramatically than the assassination attempt on Mr. Papandreu by one of his extremist compatriots. Enmity between Greece and Turkey goes back a long way. Many people on both sides of the Aegean want to preserve the quarrel.

The two countries' Western partners, particularly their NATO allies, are only too happy to catch a glimpse of diplomatic progress on the weak southern flank of Europe. What happens next? Cyprus was again the main stumbling block last week. The United Nations secretary-general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, has devoted time and energy to the dispute over many years. It is his specialty. Greece and Turkey should put his knowledge and interest to good use again. If they cannot resolve the problem themselves, they must allow the United Nations to do it for them.

— The Age (Melbourne).

Exposure Won't Be Enough

The "revolving door" through which government executives and military officers spin out of public service and onto defense contractors' payrolls is infamous, but its inner workings rarely are revealed. The public soon will get a detailed look, however, when the Justice Department brings indictments against a group of contractors, Pentagon officials, private consultants and perhaps even congressmen. When the indictments start dropping in late July, the nation will have a prized ringside seat at a series of corruption trials that promises to be very complex and to reveal some mind-boggling price tags on military information.

As those trials play out, it may be necessary to decide whether millionaire corporate executives, revered military officials and respected public officials have "suffered enough" merely from the humiliation of exposure. The answer should be a resounding no. If burglars were caught stealing computers and furniture from Pentagon offices, there would be no doubt that the thieves should go to jail. It's time for the same attitude to focus on the white collar and brass-trimmed thieves who trade on the public's confidence in order to pick the taxpayer's pocket.

— The Miami Herald.

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Look Out, America, Europe Is Coming

By William Pfaff

PARIS — As if the Pacific basin were not competition enough, the United States is about to be blindsided by a newly powerful, united-as-never-before Europe.

Americans hardly noticed three years ago this month when the 12 members of the European Community voted to eliminate all trade, tariff, and financial barriers within the Community so as to produce a new life-off for Europe's economy. The boldness and ambition of this decision to create a single European market by the year 1992 responded to a sense of discouragement, and even impending failure, felt in Europe about the Community in the mid-1980s.

Two men acted to change the course of events. They were Jacques Delors, the French president of the European Commission, and the head of the Commission's British delegation, Lord Cockfield, former head of the big pharmacy chain, Boots, who, like Mr. Delors, had served as a minister in his own government.

The two produced a white paper, in clear and almost conversational language, setting out step by step what the existing barriers were to a truly unified European economic community; what to do about each obstacle; and a timetable for doing it — by 1992. The 12 governments then amazed themselves by voting the program into law.

There were 300 measures on that list of things to be done. Eighty-four are now finished. Progress has been made on another 100. Three and a half years remain to complete the job.

What has been done so far is the easiest part. But assurance of eventual success is provided by the enthusiasm for the single market which is sweeping European business and has already transformed the European political debate.

Businessmen want the single market but see plainly that their companies have to change if they are to survive the clash of unchecked competition across Europe. In France, 87 percent of all companies already say they are taking active measures to prepare for 1992. The French presidential and parliamentary campaigns this spring had for their main theme preparations for 1992.

New world-scale groups are coming out of the rush of mergers and takeovers by European companies convinced that they must strengthen their positions to survive. The West German government has now agreed to the principle of a single European central bank, which implies common financial policies across Europe.

All this is good news for a Community sunk, a few years ago, in "Euro-pessimism." But it could be bad news for Americans, Japanese and West Europeans who are outside the Community.

The benefits of the single market will not be bestowed upon the rest of the world without making it pay. For the non-Community Europeans, this probably will mean paying into the established Community development programs to aid

the South European economies. Americans and Japanese will not have so cheap an entry.

The new Community will not grant trade concessions to Japan if Japan fails to reciprocate for European exporters. This time the game will not pit Japan against an individual European country, to be picked off, as often in the past. Japan will confront by far the largest and richest single consumer market in the world, as well as the world's most important trading force.

American and Japanese multinationals already installed in Europe, with accepted credentials, can expect to benefit from the predicted rise in trade and growth. The American ambassador to the European Community, Alfred Kingston, warns Americans, however, that not only will competition be much more intense, but more European trade protectionism must be expected — not necessarily deliberately.

Once again, the power equation will be changed. The 320 million people of the European Community will make up a single marketplace larger and arguably richer than the United States

itself. On 1986 figures, when the dollar was higher, Europe's industrial strength — the combined EC gross domestic product — was three-quarters that of the United States. If the diminished 1987 (or 1988) dollar is used in the calculation, Europe's GDP is about the same as America's. Europe's standards of living probably are already higher, on average, than that of the United States, and certainly prosperity is more equitably distributed, with higher standards of public health and social security.

Europe's businessmen now lead the 1992 movement. They are enthusiastic, but they are also determined to make it work because, as an executive of the big Dutch electronics multinational, Philips, has said, "we see the 1992 program as a question of survival."

That is the reason for the strength behind the 1992 movement. The pessimism that was so marked among European businessmen and politicians in the early and mid-1980s has been replaced by determination, as well as by optimism, is a significant change — for the Europeans and for their competitors.

International Herald Tribune.
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Integrated Europe Will Require a Central Bank

THE year 1992, target for integration of the European Community, is close at hand — so close, in fact, that governments elected this year could still be in office then. Action is needed urgently if the deadline is to be met.

To achieve full capital mobility, either exchange-rate stability under the European Monetary System has to be sacrificed, almost certainly upsetting commercial relations among the 12, or the sacred cow of autonomous national monetary policy has to go.

Diverging monetary policies would lead to speculation — fostered by liberalization and abetted by awareness of the policy differences — which would deepen trenches between the EC countries.

More coordination of national monetary policies enough to prevent destabilizing speculation and inspire trust in the intended economic and monetary integration? Surely not.

Declining inflation rates and differentials in Europe have made the coordination model based on

West German policy less acceptable. Other countries are not doing so badly now when it comes to monetary discipline, and they want their fair share in setting policy goals. This makes coordination all the more complex.

A single, unified policy would be much more effective than mere coordination. And a single policy means a European central bank.

A single market in Europe, indispensable to European industry, calls for a common monetary policy pursued autonomously by a European monetary authority.

To be effective, the European central bank must have the power to set rates of monetary growth for each country (and for the ECU market), as well as official discount rates.

It should function as a central bank of central banks. Having set monetary targets, it will use the national central banks to intervene in the respective markets.

It should be responsible for Europe's internal monetary stability (prices, exchange rates) and for the external exchange policy.

This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a paper by Mario Schimberni, a member of the Committee for European Monetary Union chaired by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt.

For Europe, the Policy Blueprint Is Still Fuzzy

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Michael Dukakis' well-received speech to the Atlantic Council does not lay to rest doubts about his lack of experience in dealing to world affairs. The speech to fact raises some new questions about the kind of leadership the Massachusetts Democrat is offering to the United States and its allies.

Mr. Dukakis crafted an effective campaign document for the opinion

world view that would guide the Democratic candidate's decisions in office. Enough separate pieces of a Dukakis foreign policy are on view now to raise the question of how, or whether, they fit together.

That question was put repeatedly to one form or another to Joseph Nye of Harvard University, a Dukakis foreign policy adviser, in Paris a few days ago by a skeptical and somewhat anxious expert audience. Foreign governments and opinion makers predictably prefer Mr. Bush as the devil they know to Mr. Dukakis as the devil they don't know.

Mr. Nye told the Atlantic Council speech as Exhibit A in telling his audience that they could relax on one point: Mr. Dukakis, he said, is not another Jimmy Carter.

For many Europeans, that is akin to saying that tonight's dinner guest will not turn out to be Jack the Ripper. So the diplomats, academics and other foreign policy specialists who gathered at a French think tank for the discussion were scarcely reassured by this judgment from Mr. Nye, who served as deputy undersecretary of state in the Carter administration.

"Remember that Carter came in saying that North-South issues had replaced East-West," Mr. Nye said, extolling his candidate as a realist who would never do anything but baffle. The Dukakis priorities are "the alliance, a stable defense budget and the

importance of maintaining nuclear deterrence." That makes him sound almost as unimaginative as Mr. Bush — which I think is the point.

Mr. Dukakis is trying to exploit the golden opportunity he has been given to neutralize national security and foreign policy as divisive issues to this campaign. With President Reagan deep into foreign policy populism and encouraging America to think that the Soviet menace is waning, Mr. Bush will not get much mileage out of harping on defense and diplomacy unless he can make Mr. Dukakis look like a king-size wimp.

Mr. Dukakis fought his way through the Democratic primaries emphasizing his opposition to new strategic nuclear weapons and "star wars." In the general election, however, he needs to show that he is not against defense as such. So out comes the conventional buildup gadget in the Atlantic Council speech.

That is, Mr. Dukakis now stresses that he will not cut the defense budget but will instead shift money saved on nuclear systems to a major buildup in tanks, artillery and other conventional weapons in Europe.

The Dukakis emphasis on greater cooperation with the allies in defense collides here with the Dukakis emphasis on spending the marginal defense dollar on manpower and armor, not on nuclear weapons. That reverses the priorities of European strategists, who

are persuaded that it is impossible to get their publics to support the level of spending that would be needed to match Soviet conventional forces, especially to the Gorbachev era.

Even to West Germany, where anti-nuclear sentiment is strong, a negative birthrate makes the kind of manpower increases required for a long-term conventional buildup unlikely.

Mr. Dukakis suggested to his Washington remarks that his administration would be ready to fight and

win a conventional war. This is a sobering vision for the Europeans on whose soil such a war would be fought. It runs counter to the dominant European view of keeping the nuclear threshold low enough to prevent the Soviets from launching an attack in the first place.

Moreover, this muscular American involvement in European defense is totally at odds with Mr. Dukakis' passionate condemnations of U.S. intervention in Latin America. So is the view stated by Mr. Nye, on Mr. Dukakis' behalf, that the Reagan administration's Gulf policy is a good example of the use of military forces abroad.

It may ask too much to expect a candidate to have a fully developed blueprint ready for display at this point. After all, Vice President Bush, with all his experience, has not done much better thus far in the campaign in articulating a comprehensive strategy in foreign policy. Unless and until Mr. Bush does, Mr. Dukakis will be able to manage foreign policy as a campaign theme rather than as a set of real problems — and the world may discover next year whether the Democratic candidate does have an integrated world view.

The Washington Post.

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Gimmicks For Finding Missiles

By Flora Lewis

TALLOIRES, France — Arm control is moving on now from plaintive cause to negotiable issue. As a result, a host of tricky, often unforeseen technical problems has emerged. Scientists are coming up with some ingenious answers.

One of the intriguing proposals for tags and seals to keep track of missiles. It sounds simple, but it is not. Three basic problems: provide reliable, tamper-proof code; prevent disclosure of important technical command secrets; avoid impeding confidence that the weapons will be if they have to be used.

Kosta Tzips of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology explained the idea at a weapons technology workshop here. Richard Garwin, an IBM physicist and defense expert, described it at the House Armed Services Committee last month. They represent part of a spurt of scientific innovation inspired by the fact that political leaders do not seem interested in stopping arms races with practical guarantees.

The main shift in the new approach is that it requires cooperation, which seems possible now that the Russians have accepted the need for effective verification and on-site inspection.

Mr. Tzips' proposal was devised mainly to meet the problem of verifying constraints on cruise missiles. They are too easy to hide and too easy to convert secretly from convention to nuclear for usual types of surveillance. Sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs) have become the toughest sticking point in preparing a treaty to halve strategic weapons, with Moscow demanding a low limit on nuclear tipped SLCMs and the United States saying it can't be checked.

There are a number of steps in the proposal, from the time the missile moves out of the factory. The important one is an electronic device attached to a radio transmitter, would provide every missile with a numbered "tag," as Mr. Garwin is identifying it the way official markings mark New York's yellow taxi and with a seal to prevent tampering with the tag or the fuel tank.

They would lock a single-strand but open out enclosing the tag. When the tag is opened, the tag would ask for the radio to be in range and broadcast an unbreakable code to one of its satellites. This would show immediately if the tag or missile was broken and whether the missile was "legitimate," properly coded and tagged. It would not interfere the missile had to be fired, or give away its position the rest of the time.

There are a lot more high-tech details, but all related to devices that are known to function, not dependent on uncertain future research, could be a real breakthrough, also providing an answer to the problem of ground-based mobile missiles.

The great advantage of mobile missiles is that they are less vulnerable and an attacker would have to use a lot more of his warheads trying to hit on than he would against a missile in a silo. But that also makes them much harder to verify with ordinary monitors. Refusal or inability to broadcast the tag number on demand would indicate cheating.

Mr. Garwin has another idea: using tags and seals that would not be the objection of some American strategists to reducing the arsenal. The point out that because many U.S. missiles have large numbers of warheads a ceiling of 6,000 warheads as proposed in the negotiations could permit Moscow to focus on too small a number of launcher targets.

The plan to build new single-warhead missiles instead of the giant hasn't got anywhere, and it is expensive. Just remove some or most of the warheads on the big ones. Mr. Garwin suggests, and replace them with something harmless, tagged and sealed so that nuclear explosives could not be put back secretly. If the Pentagon says it's a waste, the full development of the idea of a big missile, it is quite cheaper than to throw them away and build new ones, and safer than too large a portion of America's military power on too few launcher targets.

These notions reflect a new welcome shift in arms disarmament. The United States has spotlighted the risk of cheating now both the Russians and the Americans are coming to accept that main need is not to fool the other, it is to convince him that you're not cheating. It is part of a growing notion that both require less cost, although fear and will remain. Both would have to cooperate to make tags and seals work, and both would gain confidence.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Cowardice Alleged

CHICAGO — The Republican Party platform reads in part: "The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all the pending treaties effected by the Republican Administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension to better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency an extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors."

1913: Plot to Kill King?

ATHENS — What is believed to be a Bulgarian plot to blow up King Constantine's palace at Salonica has been disclosed by the seizure at the gates of the city of three carts loaded with

explosives. The carts were to all appearances those of fruit vendors, under the sacks were hidden oil-filled with explosives. Remember the murder of King George, Greek authorities are taking strong measures, and all suspicious characters are being expelled from Salonica.

1938: Louis Wins

NEW YORK — Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, defeated Max Schmeling of Germany, in first round in Yankee Stadium last night (June 22). Max fell, groggily out. His seconds tossed in the towel of defeat. And even as the towel fell into the ring, Louis unleashed a left and a right that blasted the former champion into senseless Louis fought the fight exactly as it had been told to. He swarmed all over the German, over allowing him to open. Two minutes and twenty seconds after the start of the fight, Schmeling lay unconscious at the feet of his former victim.

New Gate
Loc-Ok

PHILIPS - BR

July 1988

OPINION

Up Go New Gate-Crashers,
Down Goes Old Privacy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In a case more interesting for its sociological content than its constitutional content, a woman has won what is sure to be a noisy victory in the Supreme Court. The case will grow in the telling about it, all it stands as a milestone on the road to the full emancipation of men. Too bad it also brings another variation of what Louis Brandeis led the right most valued by civilized men, "the right to be let alone."

The case of New York's private — but really private any more — clubs will be applauded most warmly by liberal types who fancy themselves tribunes of common people. The applauders will

hate people who consider themselves same to, and scourges of, the crass, unrefined, aggressive, self-aggrandizing of the city, a spirit often denoted by people as "the climate of Reagan."

But the case is really intramural ghouliness in the ruling class, a battle between two briefcase brigades.

In 1965, New York City enacted a Human Rights Law prohibiting discrimination in any place of "public accommodation, resort or amusement," but exempting "private clubs."

In 1984, the city amended the law with language designed to define a few private clubs as substantial "public" in nature and thus covered by the law. The amendment of the law had

the City Council declared a "compelling interest" in guaranteeing to all a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the city's commercial life. The council said that "women and minorities are seriously held back by discrimination at clubs where business

deals are often made" and personal contacts valuable for business are formed.

Now the Supreme Court has unanimously — and correctly — held that nothing in the Constitution prevents New York City from doing what it did.

However, it remains for the rest of us to do what the Supreme Court should not do, for reasons of dignity: guffaw.

Some men desire havens from women. Some men believe that mixing of the sexes inhibits certain kinds of discourse. Such men (and women whose clubs also can now be stormed) may be peculiar or mistaken, but they have founded institutions where they would like to have a right to be "let alone."

And today's emancipators seem so lost in abstraction that they are utterly unembarrassed by this: They have used government power to override a First Amendment value (freedom of association) and have done so in the name of "nondiscrimination." But the women who will benefit by being admitted to clubs are part of a small privileged class, and their desire to get into the clubs presupposes that the clubs will remain safe havens for privileged elites.

Where is Karl Marx when we really need him? It is time for American reformers to learn to talk the language of class. Interesting, is it not, that the right to discriminate on the basis of class is the only right so inalienable that it is unquestioned, even unnoticed.

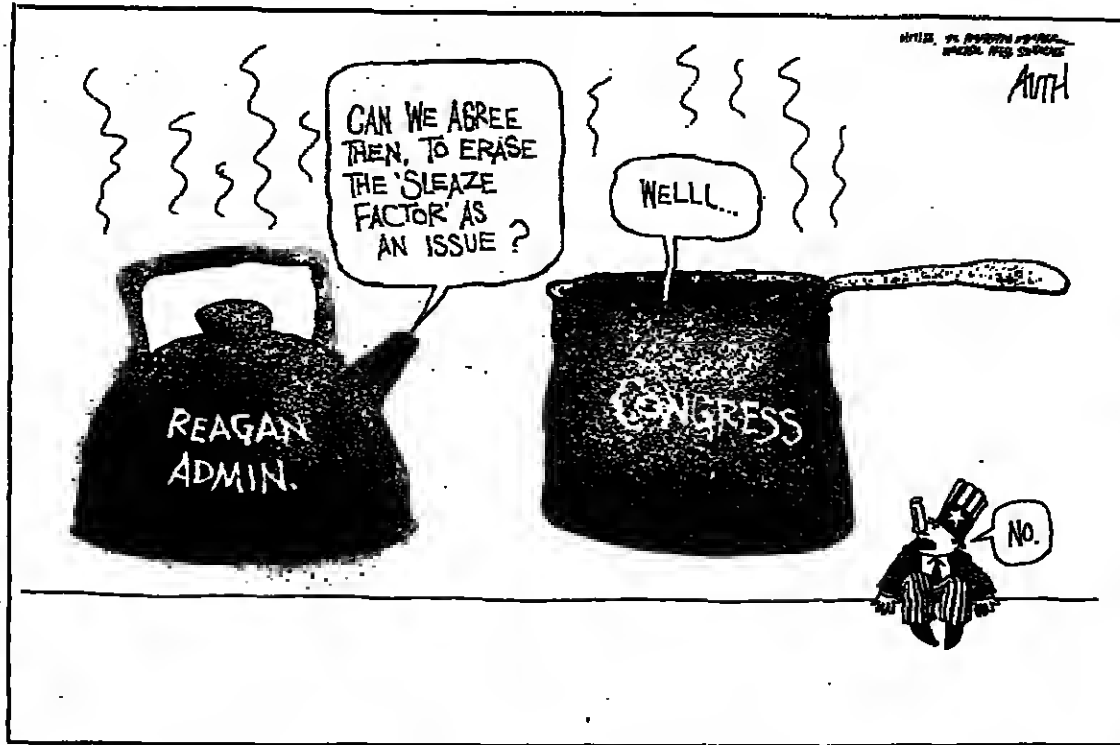
The improvers who amended New York's law cannot see the moral ambiguity of their handiwork. The law cranks up the clanging machinery of civil rights enforcement on behalf of a few hundred well-to-do women with briefcases which they are eager to park next to the briefcases of men from the same class. These people would lose all interest in the club if, once inside, they found men and women who are not, well, you know, the better sort — folks with deals to make.

The clubs are enticing precisely because they are selective. What's that you say? Oh, no, not at all. Being selective is not like being discriminatory. Discrimination is what tacky people do. Being selective is what the best people do. Being "network" with their own kind.

Charles Paul Freund of the New Republic is all right. "The struggle between women and private clubs smacks of the Iran-Iraq war; either side is very appealing. Certain rich women want to get richer. Good for them. But what about the rest of us? These women are happy to keep the clubs' class discrimination. In fact, that's sort of their point. Do we really want to trash remaining notions of privacy over this?"

This episode involves the hijacking of the civil rights tradition. It is the exploitation, by strong and socially adept people, of a legal vocabulary ("fair and equal opportunity," "barriers to advancement") written to protect the weak. It illustrates the decline of the moral weight of the label "civil rights."

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Good News Is Illusory

The editorial "Exchange Rates Work" (June 17), extolling the success of cheaper dollars in reducing the U.S. trade deficit to an annual rate of more than \$100 billion this year, overlooks the significance of your front-page report on June 16, "Investments Swell U.S. Trade Deficit."

The unprecedented investment deficit is a direct result of the cheaper dollar making it possible for foreign investors to buy up American assets at bargain basement rates. The increase in foreign investment in the United States amounted to more than \$100 billion in the period 1984 through 1987, and that investment has meant exporting more earnings from the United States.

Thanks to the 1981 reduction in taxes and the trashing of the dollar, the United States, in 1982, the world's champion creditor nation, has now become the world's largest debtor nation. Continuing the policy of cheapening the dollar can serve only to give an illusory improvement in the trade deficit while the more significant current account deficit worsens. Returning the dollar to its real value would strengthen the U.S. economy more than any protectionist measures.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

In Defense of the Church.

I am a great admirer of Peregrine Worsthorne's brilliant and deeply original writing. As a Christian and a European, however, I cannot agree with his remarks about Holy Russia. ("A Holy Russia May Not Be Good News," June 13.)

Was the Russian Orthodox Church's help in defeating Napoleon and Hitler not an outstanding service from both Christian and European points of view?

Although firmly subjugated by Peter the Great and rather timid and loyal

toward the atheistic Soviet state, the Russian Orthodox Church, like any Christian church, cannot but be a challenge to the state's monopoly on ideology and authority. A Russian friend once protested to me against a comparison of Stalin with Czar Nicholas I. Mr. Worsthorne's comparison of the Russian Orthodox Church with the Communist Party seems to me much more dangerously mistaken.

K. A. GROCHOLSKI, London.

Movement on Angola.

L. Clarke (Letters, June 8) calls UNITA a "minority" rebel group in Angola. But in 1975 the Organization of African Unity reported that if elections were to take place, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola would win the most votes.

It is appropriate — Moscow being topical — to quote Soviet leaders who seem now to accept UNITA's legitimacy. Anatoli Adamishin, a deputy foreign minister, has stressed that "a military solution in Angola has proved unworkable," adding that "only a political solution would bring peace to the region."

Mikhail Gorbachev has said he favors a "collective effort to achieve peace in Angola." Moscow also has dropped its condition that the United States cease arms deliveries and support to UNITA before negotiations can begin.

It is possible that the revolutionary mytho-poetic appeal of Fidel Castro is waning with the realization that his First World life-style is financed by what William Safire calls his "most profitable export... the blood of Cuban youth" (Opinion, June 7). This blood is being spilled to murder Angolan blacks, to hit the economies of Zaïre and Zambia and to prevent radical changes in southern Africa that would include applying United Nations Resolution 435 in Namibia.

the formation of a joint government of reconciliation in Angola and a rapid advance in rights for blacks in South Africa.

MARCEL PRUWER, Antwerp, Belgium.

A Beautiful Country.

As a frequent visitor to Europe and reader of your newspaper, I would like to congratulate you on your news coverage of South Africa. We have a beautiful country and I am sure that together with black South Africans we will find a political solution. The progress is good and it can be faster if our economy keeps picking up. We need economic stabilization, not handouts — and not sanctions.

JAN FOURIG, Secunda, Transvaal, South Africa.

An Evolving Definition.

Donald Emery (Letters, June 9) should realize that "defeminization of women" is a self-contradictory concept. Women are feminine by definition. What troubles him is that women are overstepping the boundaries hitherto set for them, and taking their rightful place in all sectors of human life. Mr. Emery obviously sees this as an encroachment on his territory.

ANDREA UHRHAMMER, Paris.

Sorry, Wrong Numero.

"Telefonica Nears Accord to Revamp Moscow Phones," we read (May 31). Come here to rural Spain, Minscovites, before you shell out rubles to Spain's national telephone company. You will find that on its home ground, helpless clients are incommunicado prisoners of a monopoly's malfunctioning dictatorship. It's a system reminiscent of Stalin.

MICHAEL KUH, Arcones, Segovia, Spain.

Now You Need a Centennial
To Feel Like Saturday Night

By James R. Dickenson

McDONALD, Kansas — For about 72 hours, as this town of 250 souls near the Colorado and Nebraska lines celebrated its centennial, God was in his heaven, all was right with the world and we all in our own ways were young again. Nearly 3,000 people thronged the streets to celebrate the town's 100th birthday plus the fact that the wheat crop promises to be terrific because the area was lucky enough to escape the drought in the states north and east of here.

The celebration was a tribute to civic dedication and two years of hard work.

MEANWHILE

A classmate of nearly 40 years ago remarked while the centennial parade was forming: "If anyone had tried to tell me that anyone could organize a parade out here that had 120 entries and that so many people would come from California and Florida to watch it, I'd have told them they were crazier than hell."

The entries — floats, bands, classic cars, purebred horses, merchants and chambers of commerce from neighboring towns, and Ronald McDonald of the hamburger chain (which donated to its namesake \$2,000 and a high-tech sound system for the outdoor patriotic cantata on Saturday night) — overran the town. It took nearly an hour and a half for the parade to make its way up one side of main street, which is three blocks long, and back down the other.

The floats most appropriate to the occasion were those built by families to celebrate their longevity here. One that particularly moved me was that of Laverne and Ruth Klepper and their family. Laverne is a retired rural route mail carrier who was like an uncle to me and whose father, a grandfather figure, for years was the beloved school custodian.

"Thanks, McDonald, for Being Our Home Since 1926," was inscribed on the sides of the float built on Laverne's automobile. "McDonald Is Our Kind of Place." A blown-up photo of Laverne and Ruth and their children and grandchildren — 25 in all — was on the back.

Another float consisted of a young farmer pulling a child's red wagon on which he had fashioned a Conestoga top. His daughter, dressed in a long turn-of-the-century dress and sunbonnet, rode in the wagon while his 10-year-old son, who wore a Western hat and saddle slicker and carried an air rifle, walked alongside. "Pulling The Fifth Generation," proclaimed the sign on the little wagon. "85 Years on the Same Farm."

In the evening, main street stayed jammed with people and cars until well past midnight and turned into a big tailgate party. Old classmates stared into each others' faces, pulled identifications out of their memories and picked up their interrupted friendships. Conversations quickly settled back into an old familiar groove, lubricated by the flow of memories not, in some cases, alcohol.

J. M. McDonald, a descendant of the

ranchers who donated the land for the town, was the speaker at the windup luncheon and a reminder that there is a bit of a mystery about the town's birth.

In 1885 the settlers started a town called Celia. But the Burlington and Missouri Railroad bypassed it, building a depot and digging a well for a watering station for the steam locomotives here instead. The B&M's explanation was that the underground water supply was better here than at Celia. The McDonalds, a clothing manufacturing family in St. Joseph, Missouri, who owned a big ranch here, obviously got the ego gratification of having a town named after them in return for their gift of land.

What some people still wonder is whether there was some sort of arrangement between the B&M and the ranchers, if only because a combination of the railroad, water and big landholders is guaranteed to raise Westerners' curiosity. That after all, is how the West was won.

In any event, Celia's people decided that if the mountain wouldn't come to Mohammed, Mohammed would go to the mountain. In 1888, every commercial building, including the hotel, and most of the homes were moved here to form a new town.

Celebrating this move 100 years later, one returning pilgrim stepped out of the bar — it was the post office in Celia before it was moved here — and surveyed the packed main street. He remembered how every Saturday night the street "was completely parked up on both sides with a row of cars down the middle."

That was a wistful reminder that it took something as big as this centennial celebration to match what used to be a normal Saturday night here during the World War II and postwar boom years. The town has been slowly dying of technology, the development of ever more efficient farm machinery that makes fewer and fewer farmers necessary.

In those days 40 years ago, there were nearly two dozen of my family, including grandparents and aunts, uncles and their families, in the town and surrounding area. Now there is just one — a widowed aunt in her 80s. The American Legion post was first named after one of my uncles who died in World War I; since World War II it has been named after a cousin who won the Silver Star and died on a submarine.

"Think there'll be a bicentennial?" someone asked. "Who knows?" came the response. "A hundred years from now there could be wheat growing where we're standing and no one will remember there'd ever been a town here."

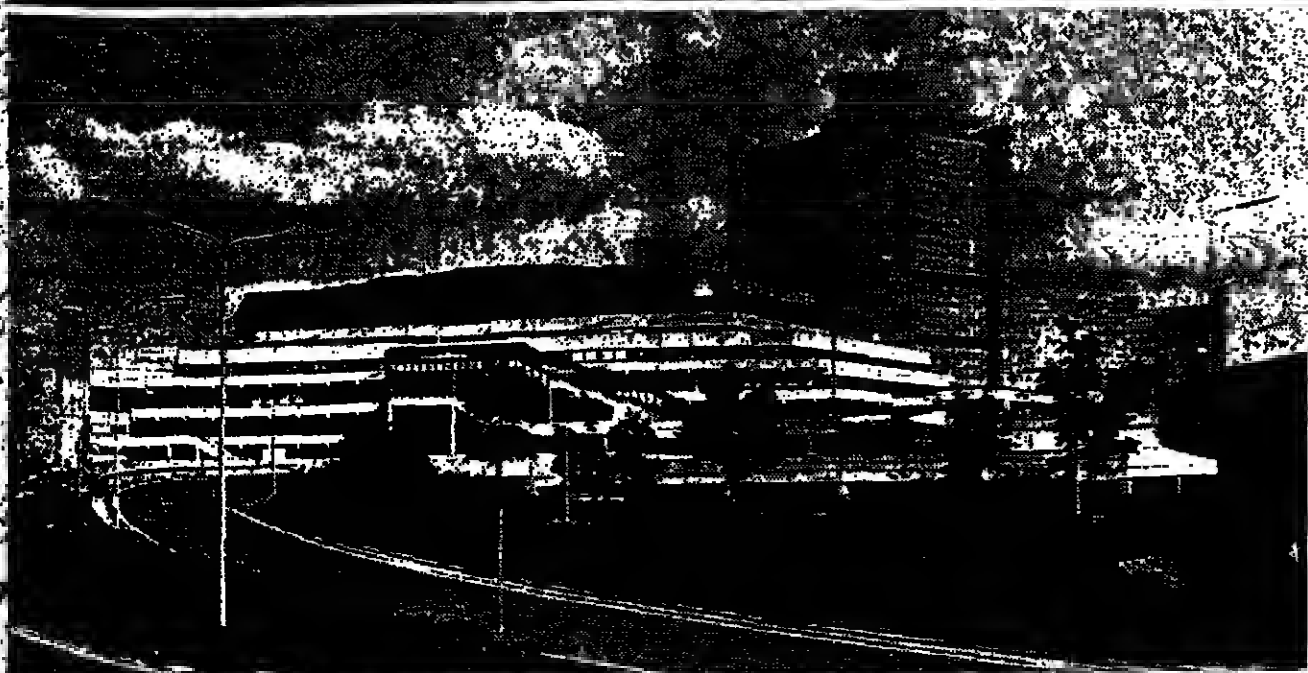
The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The new Shun Tak Centre and Macau Ferry Terminal complex, including the 870-room Hotel Victoria, is a striking example of innovative building technology.

- Its two 41-storey towers are among the tallest high-rise steel structures in Hong Kong.
- And the Macau Ferry Terminal, designed to handle up to 15 million passengers a year, is the world's busiest marine transport facility. ► The careful blending of function and aesthetics by the architect Spence Rabinsan is complemented with high technology lighting from Philips. ► Cast-effective lighting that combines excellent colour rendition with high light output, yet uses 30% less energy. ► And the integration of general and accent lighting enhances the futuristic functional design of this superior

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landmark. ►►► In conference centres, too, you will find Philips technology helping to create the right environment. ► The new Austria Centre in Vienna, with 14 conference halls and a total capacity of 9,000, is a fine example. ► Up to 4,000 delegates in the main hall can enjoy perfect conference conditions, thanks to a computerized directional sound system from Philips. ► In two other halls our multichannel reverberation systems tailor the acoustics for music, opera, theatre or speech. ► And to ensure the best in sound and vision, we supplied the Centre's colour TV studio, master antenna TV distribution system and staff intercam. ► Lighting, sound and vision technologies — perfected by Philips and applied in projects the world over. ►

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PHILIPS

SCIENCE

Water Surface as Key to Pollution

By Rochelle L. Stanfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—An increasing number of biologists, physicists and chemists are studying the role of pollutants in the thin surface layer that covers oceans, bays, lakes and other water bodies. Studies of the surface layer may, some experts believe, be crucial to understanding and curbing the impact of pollution on many forms of aquatic life.

Scientists have long known that microscopic plants and animals congregate in the microlayer, the top millionth of a meter in any water body. Some important species of fish and shellfish spend the early part of their lives floating in and around this surface layer, feeding on the microscopic organisms within it.

What scientists have discovered is that toxic pollutants also often accumulate in the microlayer, in concentrations many times those of the water below. Some scientists believe that these surface contaminants may be contributing to the declines in the numbers of fish and

shellfish recorded in some important coastal waters, such as Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound. Even in waters that appear to be relatively free of pollution, these experts say, the concentration at the surface may be dangerously high.

Because of the more concentrated pollution found there, water samples drawn from the microlayer might also prove useful as sensitive indicators of pollution trends.

"There is a whole food web involved here," said John T. Hardy, a biologist at Oregon State University, Corvallis, and a pioneer in water surface research. "I think the surface layer is going to take off as an area of research once the importance of the biological communities is realized and the levels of contaminants are recognized."

Dr. Hardy's studies in Puget Sound found some toxic pollutants in the surface layer at concentrations 1,000 times greater than those below.

The surface layer may serve as an "alarm button," agreed Hermann Gucinski, physics professor and director of the environmental center

at Anne Arundel Community College in Maryland, who is studying the microlayer in the Chesapeake Bay. Microlayer studies may also improve understanding of how pollution gets into the water, especially when it comes from the air.

Scientists are only beginning to study pollutants in the microlayer, and the physical dynamics have not been established. They theorize that pollution from the air settles on the surface, and that some components of sewage or industrial wastes that flow into the water rise to the surface. In addition, some pollutants that had previously fallen to the seabed may rise to the surface when the seabed is disturbed by currents or the movements of animals.

The surface tension of the water and chemical properties of the pollutants themselves hold the contaminants in the surface layer. But a given pollutant remains in the microlayer only temporarily, for hours, days or weeks, unlike what happens in the seabed, where pollutants accumulate over long periods. Instead, contaminants in the

surface layer evaporate into the air or are dispersed into the water below. Nevertheless, the biologists who have studied the impact of microlayer pollution believe that high concentrations of a mix of pollutants often remain long enough to kill many small organisms.

In laboratory studies and in field studies in Puget Sound, for example, a significant proportion of fish eggs exposed to contaminated surface water did not hatch or had abnormalities.

Although research on the microlayer is attracting a growing cadre of scientists, some experts question its importance as a focus of environmental studies. These skeptics are less concerned about surface layer pollution because they say wind and waves disperse the concentrations both of pollutants and of sea life.

"If I were given a limited amount of money and told that I was going to have to look at toxic issues and there wasn't enough to do all of it, I wouldn't choose the microlayer to focus my research," said Maurice P. Lynch, a professor of marine science at the College of William and Mary in Virginia and the outgoing director of the Chesapeake Research Consortium of scientists studying environmental problems in Chesapeake Bay. "It is a very ephemeral phenomenon. You get the slightest bit of chop or wind and the microlayer is gone."

But Dr. Gucinski sharply disagreed. "In our experiments we found when the wind stops, the surface layer re-establishes itself very strongly," he said.

Many commercially important fish, including anchovy, sole, cod and flounder and shellfish, spend their early lives in the surface layer. In addition, the surface layer could play a role in what Dr. Hardy calls the bathtub ring effect. Tides deposit contaminants that could work their way through the sand and into shellfish living in it.

Bacterial infections have caused an alarming decline in both Puget Sound and Chesapeake Bay shellfish. No one has yet looked into a connection with microlayer pollution, but the scientists want to investigate possible links.



Dr. Seymour M. Antelman of the University of Pittsburgh in the laboratory where he conducts drug-effect experiments with mice.

Novel Drug-Brain Theory Studied

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—For more than a decade, a highly regarded researcher has struggled alone to convince others that his audacious theory of how drugs act is worth testing on humans. His theory, based on extensive studies with animals, is that a single dose of drugs that act on the brain can have long-lasting effects that increase with the passage of time. But no one knows whether the effects occur in people.

The researcher, Dr. Seymour M. Antelman of the University of Pittsburgh, has had work published in prestigious scientific journals. Yet other researchers have held back from human tests, in part because the theory seems so bizarre.

Now, several groups are at last taking him up on his challenge to experiment with humans, and others say that, because the animal experiments are so extensive and

convincing, the theory deserves consideration.

If the theory is correct, it could lead to a radical alteration in the way psychiatric drugs are prescribed. But the theory is so far at odds with what anyone would have predicted based on current knowledge of pharmacology and physiology that it has taken researchers aback.

"It is important work, but the clinical implications have not yet been sorted out," said Dr. Robert M. Post, chief of the biological psychiatry branch of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Antelman believes that the effects of psychiatric drugs can last far longer than anyone expected, and that a single dose of a drug can continue exerting its effects for weeks or months, long after all traces of it are gone from the body.

He also finds that, if a second dose of the drug is given weeks or even months after the first dose, there

will be an even greater response than to the initial dose.

He has demonstrated such effects in animals using as many as 20 different drugs, including anti-depressants, stimulants and anxiety-relieving drugs. He also found the effect without drugs when testing other things that affect the brain, such as stress, triggered by pinching rats' tails, and electroshock.

"We give the drug one time and the drug leaves the system," Dr. Antelman said. "But what happens is that the drug effect grows. We have done experiments and staggered the time interval between the first and the second administration of the drug. And we find that the more time that elapses, the bigger the effect. That would rule out the possibility that small traces of drug left in the body account for the effect."

If the findings are similar in humans, the optimum time between doses of some drugs might be a matter of weeks, Dr. Antelman said. He speculated that some drugs, such as anti-depressants, take weeks to have a therapeutic effect may not mean that the drugs need be given continuously for weeks. Why these drugs take so long to begin exerting their effects is not understood, but Dr. Antelman suggests that a "priming" process, rather than an accumulating effect of repeated doses, may be involved.

Dr. Antelman theorizes that the body has a "memory" for certain drugs and stressful events, analogous to the memory the immune system has for foreign substances. If the immune system confronts a virus that it has already seen, for example, it springs into action more quickly than the first time it saw the virus, making antibodies and mobilizing cells to destroy the virus.

His colleagues do not question his results. Instead, they ask whether

er a theory so at odds with the rest of the field of pharmacology is applicable to humans.

"It's a sort of goofy idea," said Dr. John M. Davis, director of a search at the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute. "It's hard to believe but the animal experiments are both solid and interesting." But that reason, Dr. Davis wants to see the theory in humans, using anti-depressant drugs.

Another researcher about to test the theory is Dr. Leo Hollister of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. "It's a long shot," Dr. Hollister is adding that "you can't always extrapolate from animal studies to humans. But, he said, "if you're with sure shots, you'll never see anything."

Dr. Hollister plans to give doses of marijuana to volunteers and wait several weeks. They will give them either an inert substance or another dose of marijuana. If the theory is correct, the volunteers will have a more pronounced reaction to the second dose of marijuana.

Others testing the theory are Dr. Bruce C. Pollock and Dr. James L. Perel of the Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh. They gave severely depressed volunteers a dose of a powerful anti-depressant and waited 5 to 10 days. The drug was still effective, they found, but they are now studying the drug to find whether the drug might have been present, sequestered in the patients' brains, at the time of the test.

Dr. Antelman said he understood why others have been slow to test his theory with humans. "When I first discovered it, I thought it was very weird," he said. But now that he has convinced himself, "naturally, I'm very interested in having as many people as possible test it," he said.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Consolidation des Comptes

Le récent développement de nos investissements sur le marché international, notamment américain (GROUPE DIAMANDIS), portera le C.A. du Groupe en 1988 à 22 milliards de FF dont 50 % à l'étranger, consolidant ainsi plus de 100 entités et plusieurs groupes de sociétés dont 3 cotés.

Pour accompagner cette forte progression de nos activités, la Direction des Services Comptables du Groupe se prépare à accueillir les nouvelles filiales. Auprès du Responsable du Service Consolidation, vous serez dans son équipe (4 professionnels de haut niveau) principalement chargés des filiales étrangères.

Avec un DECS complet et la maîtrise des comptabilités anglo-saxonnes, vous avez 3 à 4 ans de pratique de la consolidation et souhaitez évoluer vers un Groupe résolument tourné vers l'international. Bien entendu vous êtes bilingue. Merci d'adresser votre dossier de candid. s/réf. 77/11, au GROUPE HACHETTE, Gestion des Cadres, 83, av. Marceau, 75116 PARIS.



L'enthousiasme ça se communique

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

HEAD, GENETIC RESOURCES UNIT

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Head, Genetic Resources Unit, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria.

ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It is concerned with agriculture in those regions that have a hot, dry summer and where cropping must begin in winter, the only season when rain falls. ICARDA has research programs dealing with cereals, food legumes, pasture, forage and livestock, as well as the management of farm resources. The Genetic Resources Unit maintains germplasm for ICARDA's crops as well as progenitors and wild relatives. There are some 85,000 accessions and extensive cold-storage, together with laboratory and field facilities for multiplication, characterization, and evaluation.

FUNCTIONS

The Head, Genetic Resources Unit will report to the Deputy Director General (Research), and will be responsible for planning and supervising all operations of the Unit, which includes a seed health laboratory. Specifically, the duties include:

- enhancing ICARDA's collections through acquisition and collection of cultivated and wild germplasm;
- characterizing, evaluating and distributing germplasm in collaboration with scientists at ICARDA and in national programs;
- documenting passport data of collections and operating a data base management system;
- preserving the collections in controlled environments;
- developing and maintaining effective working relationships with other institutions that maintain germplasm collections, and in particular, with the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR);
- organizing training courses for national and regional germplasm staff; improving techniques for germplasm maintenance.

QUALIFICATIONS

A PhD in genetics, cytogenetics, plant taxonomy, agronomy or another related subject. Experience in genetic resources work and in interdisciplinary collaborative research with interest in plant breeding/improvement. An excellent command of English is required; knowledge of Arabic and French would be added qualifications.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Applicants with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees before August 1, 1988 to:

Personnel Officer, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Director, International Cooperation, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria.

ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It is concerned with agriculture in those regions that have a hot, dry summer and where cropping must begin in winter, the only season when rain falls. ICARDA has research programs dealing with cereals, food legumes, pasture, forage and livestock, as well as the management of farm resources. It focuses on West Asia and North Africa and, particularly in this region, it has an active and expanding research activity conducted in cooperation with the national agricultural research services.

FUNCTIONS

The Director will be responsible to the Director General for those programs and projects that the Center undertakes in collaboration with other research institutions, and for cooperation with national governments and their agencies. Specifically, the Director will:

- assist in developing policy on matters related to international cooperation;
- develop and administer cooperative projects in line with ICARDA policy, including contacts and promotional activities with donor and recipient governments and organizations;
- oversee and monitor the execution of regional and sub-regional projects undertaken by ICARDA including their administrative components, technical standards and training activities;
- undertake other relevant responsibilities assigned by the Director General.

In practice, these responsibilities will require the Director to supervise ICARDA's off-campus scientists and other personnel, as well as certain designated groups within the Center, such as those concerned with the coordination of training.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates should possess a relevant research background (Ph.D. or equivalent degree in an appropriate subject), and a minimum of 15 years of international experience in a leadership position. Fluency in English is required and a knowledge of French would be an advantage. A good knowledge of West Asia and North Africa is desirable.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Applicants with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees before August 1, 1988 to:

Dr. Nasrat Fadda, Director General, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Communications Specialist, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria.

ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It is concerned with agriculture in those regions that have a hot, dry summer and where cropping must begin in winter, the only season when rain falls. ICARDA has research programs dealing with cereals, food legumes, pasture, forage and livestock, as well as the management of farm resources. It focuses on the region of West Asia and North Africa, and it needs to develop productive relations with the media and also with the scientific and donor communities that sustain the Center in its work.

FUNCTIONS

The Communications Specialist will report to the Program Leader, Scientific and Technical Information Program, and will have broad responsibility for relations with the media, and for producing a quarterly newsletter, brochures and audiovisuals to present ICARDA's activities and achievements. The incumbent will carry out these tasks in cooperation with colleagues concerned with similar activities in the Arabic language. From time to time, he/she will also be required to assist with the editing of scientific papers, such as those to be published in the proceedings of conferences.

QUALIFICATIONS

Ideally, candidates will have had training to the level of a master's degree in agricultural science and a bachelor's degree in journalism, but proven experience and performance will be given equal weight to academic qualifications. Some previous experience in agricultural publishing is essential, and special consideration will be given to candidates that have worked successfully in preparing general-interest material and newsletters for an institution engaged in agricultural research.

APPLICATION

Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Candidates with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of two professional referees before August 1, 1988 to:

The Personnel Office, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Overseas Assignments: Mobility vs. Continuity

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Can't remember which part of the world you woke up in this morning? Some multinational executives are getting concerned that they are moving their executives around too fast for their own good, and their companies' "There is always a trade-off between mobility and continuity," says Paul Evans, professor of organizational behavior at the London School of Business Administration in Fontainebleau. "Some companies, such as Volvo, are now concerned about people around too rapidly and think that two, even three, is too short."

Many multinationals have a fixed policy for overseas assignments, which typically last two to three years. Europe, for instance, said its policy is to send managers for two years. The company calls this a "reasonable" period of time to settle in a new country yet be able to turn home without experiencing culture shock. Longer would be harder.

According to a survey by ASA International, an executive search firm in London, 60 percent of the managers of U.S. companies in Europe said they had fixed terms for overseas assignments. All of these said it was three years.

Andrea Wine, managing partner of TASA, said, "Although it is a policy of colonial personnel policy, the syndrome of 'one year learn it, one year to do it and one year to worry about the next job' still goes."

In the oil services industry, mobility is even greater for certain firms. Schlumberger Ltd. tries to move young engineers in the field every 12 months. The philosophy, according to a British engineer who used to work for the company, is that novices be posted to as many clients as possible, and that getting comfortable with the client is likely to lead to poor service. Engineer recruits are often bachelors, expect to be moved and — given the attractiveness of many of the locations — look forward to being moved.

However, once engineers are in management, they are based in a same location for three to four years for continuity. "Every situation is different," said Keld Alstrup of Volvo AB. "You can't just have a general policy. The best time span depends on what the intent of the assignment is, for instance, whether the person is being sent overseas for training or marketing."

THE DUTCH multinational, NV Philips, also emphasized the need for continuity and flexibility. Philips, which has 1,600 people on overseas assignments out of a total staff of 30,000 employees, has a diversified policy according to function. The duration of the assignment, in practice, is longer than the two- to three-year average of U.S. multinationals.

Young managers-to-be sent overseas to gain international experience stay three to four years. A general manager heading one of the company's foreign subsidiaries has to stay a minimum of four years and is usually there seven years.

"The manager of a national organization needs to acquire the knowledge of how that works and of the foreign business culture," said J.D. Deleuw, adjunct director of corporate staff at Philips. "In that position you need continuity."

Even among multinationals with strict overseas assignment policies, however, senior managers or managers with good negotiating skills who want to stay on for a longer period of time than their tour of duty (those who have bought a house in the South of France, for instance) usually manage to do so.

In some cases, though, managers who stay on must go on local salary and forgo expatriate benefits.

Often, 'one year to learn it, one year to do it, one year to worry about the next job' still goes.

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Often, 'one year to learn it, one year to do it, one year to worry about the next job' still goes.

Volvo To Buy Into Hertz

Ford Selling 20% For \$100 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB said Wednesday that its U.S. subsidiary had agreed to buy 20 percent of Hertz Corp., the car rental company, from Ford Motor Co. for \$100 million.

After the sale, Ford would own 60 percent of Park Ridge Corp., the holding company for Hertz. The remaining 20 percent is owned by Hertz executives.

Park Ridge, formed by Ford and the Hertz managers, bought Hertz from Allegis Corp. in December 1987. Allegis, the parent of United Air Lines, has since changed its name to UAL Corp.

The purchase is being made through Volvo North America Corp. It is to close by July 31.

Volvo said the purchase would allow it to increase its share in the Hertz fleet of 400,000 rental cars. A Volvo subsidiary already runs the Hertz business in Sweden.

Hertz has 30,000 employees in 120 countries and last year rented 20 million cars.

The sale by Ford was expected. The automaker had said at the time of the Hertz purchase from Allegis that it aimed to reduce its stake to a minority share by this year. Ford reiterated Wednesday that it would further reduce its Hertz holding.

Donald Sherman, a Ford spokesman in Dearborn, Michigan, said Park Ridge had originally bought Hertz as a defensive move. Ford, whose products were featured at Hertz outlets, wanted to ensure that the relationship would continue, he said. (AP, Reuters)

Saatchi Returns to Takeover Mode

Ignoring Critics, Ad Giant Moves To Consultancy

Reuters

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the world's largest advertising agency, has resumed a takeover drive despite investor skepticism, analysts said.

In a move that surprised many analysts, the London-based company last week announced a £177 million (\$216 million) rights issue and a \$90 million bid for Gartner Group Inc., a U.S. information technology consultancy.

After years of speculation that its acquisitions drive might be drying up, the agency has moved after the rights issue and bid.

With 17 profitable years, Saatchi continues to be viewed as a company with hard-hitting flair and strong management, but — after years of good press — the air of infallibility of the publicity-shy Saatchi brothers has been deflated.

Last September, the British merchant bank Hill Samuel Group PLC and Midland Bank PLC, Britain's fourth-largest commercial bank, rejected takeover approaches from Saatchi.

Concern about the company's direction, its large exposure to a weak dollar and last year's financial services have rattled its shares, already hit in the October decline of the stock market.

The June 17 bid for Gartner and the rights issue sent Saatchi's shares, which in 1986 were nearly £7, below £4. On Wednesday, it rose 9 pence to 38.1 pence per share.

Some brokers have cut 1988-89 profit forecasts for Saatchi by several million pounds to around £137 million. Last year, its pre-



Maurice Saatchi, left, and his brother Charles are embarking on a new phase of their strategy in the bid for Gartner Group.



Maurice Saatchi, left, and his brother Charles are embarking on a new phase of their strategy in the bid for Gartner Group.

tax profits rose 77 percent to £124.1 million while revenue nearly doubled to £3.95 billion.

Angela Bawtree of Warburg Securities said some of the negative reaction was unfounded because Saatchi has turned its takeover attention from finance to the fast-growing area of consultancy.

Andrew Mills, of the London brokers Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said "They want to grow and are very ambitious."

He added, "There is no other competitor in sight."

The Saatchi brothers, Charles, 44, and Maurice, 41, have built an advertising agency once worth about \$50 million into a consultancy and communications firm with 15,000 employees in 58 countries and annual billings of more than \$8 billion.

Their London flagship, launched in 1970, became the British market leader in 1979, when its "Labor Isn't Working" campaign slogan aimed at the then-ruling Labor Party helped Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher to power on the Conservative ticket. Saatchi helped her win again in 1983 and 1987.

Acquiring the competition, it became the world's biggest ad agency with the 1986 takeover of U.S.-based Ted Bates. Claiming to represent half the world's 500 top businesses, it has sold everything from disposable diapers for Procter & Gamble Co. to Campbell soup to cars for Toyota and Mercedes-Benz.

Struggling off its critics, Saatchi is pressing ahead with its plans to forge a global supermarket of business services to which companies can turn for all of their needs: market research, design, legal services, information technology and management consultancy.

"The company has embarked on the next phase of its strategy," said Maurice Saatchi in a recent, and rare, newspaper interview. "The issues are intellectually complex, and the concepts are new."

He said growing competition

See SAATCHI, Page 16

U.K. Banks Lift Base Rates by Half Point to 9%

By Warren Gettler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Bank of England, in a move to dampen inflationary pressures, pushed British interest rates higher Wednesday, prompting commercial banks to raise their base lending rates half a percentage point to 9 percent.

The bank rate hike, widely anticipated by British credit markets, was the third half-point increase that the central bank has prompted this month, underscoring the extent to which monetary officials here are concerned about inflation hitting a 5 percent annual rate by late summer.

In May, British inflation stood at a 4.2 percent rate. Private economists said the British rate increase could foreshadow further monetary tightening among the seven industrial powers that gathered at this week's economic summit meeting in Toronto.

The higher rates attracted investors to the British pound, which jumped by more than a penny to 3.15 Deutsche marks. But following modest pound sales by the Bank of England in the foreign currency markets, the pound drifted lower to close at 3.1460 DM, still up slightly from 3.1410 on Tuesday.

British shares generally eased on the rate rise, but the market later rallied because of a surge on Wall Street. British bond prices were little changed.

The Bank of England signaled for the half-point rise in commercial banks' base rates by raising its money-market lending rate at See BANKS, Page 17

Statistics Quirk Blamed For Fall in U.S. Orders

WASHINGTON — New orders for U.S. manufactured goods designed to last at least three years showed their sharpest drop in nine months in May, the U.S. government said Wednesday, but the report apparently missed three major aircraft orders.

Orders for durable goods dipped 2.2 percent, or \$2.61 billion, in May from record April levels to a seasonally adjusted \$114.76 billion, the Commerce Department said.

Most economists had predicted a rise of more than 2 percent on the strength of three major orders late in May to Boeing Co. for at least 180 commercial planes valued at about \$3 billion, leaving economists wondering what happened to them.

"Who knows?" said an economist, Tom Megaw, of Evans Economics in Washington. "It's a Bermuda triangle with those orders."

Robert Dederick, chief economist for Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, said the numbers "were better than they looked" because the May aircraft orders were not included.

"One area we know that's strong is aircraft," he said. "Aircraft really shows this thing around."

The stock market reacted positively to the report, which indicated the U.S. economy had slowed and dampened fears of inflation. The Dow Jones industrial average was about 50 points higher during the day, though it gave back some of the gains and ended up 43.03 points at 2,152.20, its highest level since the October collapse.

Bond prices also rose as inflation fears subsided. Yields on 30-year Treasury bonds fell to 8.92 percent in late afternoon trading from 9.10 percent on Tuesday.

The decline in the widely used measure of the economy's vital manufacturing sector, which fell

See ECONOMY, Page 17

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	1.5275	Swiss franc	1.4875
Belgian franc	36.36	U.S. dollar	1.0000
British pound	2.94	West German mark	2.36
Canadian dollar	0.7175	Yen	163.75
Danish krone	6.46	Other rates	See page 16

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
French franc	6.55	Italian lira	2036
German mark	2.36	Japanese yen	163.75
Irish pound	7.88	Spanish peseta	166.64
Netherlands guilder	2.20	Swedish krona	4.66

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Portuguese escudo	200.48	South African rand	1.67
Spanish peseta	166.64	Swiss franc	1.4875
Swedish krona	4.66	U.S. dollar	1.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	West German mark	2.36

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
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Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Yen	163.75	Other rates	See page 16
Other rates	See page 16		

Maxwell and Générale Weigh a Joint Venture

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, and Société Générale de Belgique announced Wednesday the planned formation of a joint company that is intended to become a major force in European and global communications.

In a joint statement in Brussels, Maxwell Communication Corp. and Générale said the planned company would have equity of about £150 million (about \$269 million), Agence France-Presse reported.

Maxwell Communication said in a statement in London that Générale would be a "significant" shareholder with an active management role in the new venture, and that discussions between the two interests had reached an advanced stage, Reuters reported.

A Maxwell spokesman said that full details would be announced after Générale's next board meeting, in early July.

Générale, Belgium's largest company, had invited the Maxwell group to join it in the venture, the statement said, adding that Maxwell Communication will "bring its

professional expertise and be the manager and industrial operator."

Earlier Wednesday, published reports suggested that Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian industrialist, might sell as much as half of his 47 percent stockholding in Société Générale to Mr. Maxwell. They could not be confirmed, and Reuters reported that an industrial source in Milan denied them.

The reports in the Belgian newspaper, Libre Belgique, and the Paris financial newspaper, Le Tribune, suggested that Mr. de Benedetti would sell part of his Société Générale stake to Compagnie Financière de Suez in return for a major holding in Suez.

The French investment banking firm has been struggling for months with Mr. de Benedetti and his allies for control of Générale. Mr. de Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti SPA, has been pushing for Générale to become a pan-European holding company, and has been seeking a seat on its board.

A surprise move was called Tuesday at Générale's annual meeting. Mr. de Benedetti apparently would get representation on the company's board under the accord.

Cerus SA, Mr. de Benedetti's

French holding company, refused comment on the reports that he might sell some of his Générale holdings, saying full details of an agreement worked out between Mr. de Benedetti and Suez on Monday night would be revealed Friday.

Sources close to the management of the 166-year-old Belgian conglomerate said the reports had forced Générale and Maxwell to disclose their plan earlier than intended.

Générale has strengthened its communications interests recently, as part of a diversification strategy. The group owns 5 percent of the French advertising group Havas and has a minority position in Tractebel, a Belgian company that includes cable-television and cinema-distribution interests.

Through Electrafina, its joint portfolio holding with Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, Générale also has a minority interest in Aodifina, which in turn owns stock in the Luxembourg television broadcaster Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion, a major force in private broadcasting.

Andifina also has a stake in Astra, the broadcasting satellite project which will beam new televi-

See MAXWELL, Page 16

See MAXWELL, Page 16

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Arizona Thrift to Take Texas Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board completed arrangements on Wednesday for the acquisition of two insolvent Texas thrifts by Merabank Federal Savings Bank of Phoenix, Arizona.

In Dallas, a board member, Roger Martin, said the agency is working on further merger of 64 failing thrifts with 16 healthy ones. A series of transactions will be announced between July 15 and Aug. 20, he said.

Merabank is a savings and loan with 66 Arizona branches and seven in Texas. It has assets of \$6.6 billion and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the publicly owned Pinnacle West Capital Corp., a holding company that is also the largest utility in Arizona.

Success of the Merabank negotiations was expected to lead to acquisition by the financial community of further multi-billion-dollar acquisitions of thrift institutions in the Southwest, such as those reported by Mr. Martin.

The bank board said Merabank received an \$83.86 million assistance package from the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. to facilitate the merger. Merabank agreed to contribute \$8.2 million in new capital and to buy a third insolvent Texas thrift later this year.

The U.S. agency said Merabank agreed to buy First Financial Sav-

ings of El Paso, with 14 branches, and Brownfield Federal Savings & Loan Association, which has one office.

The transaction could eventually permit Merabank to acquire a number of insolvent Texas thrift associations with assets totaling almost \$10 billion, industry officials told The New York Times. In addition, the transaction would set a precedent that could speed the rate at which the bank board could find outside investors.

The financial plight of these Texas thrift institutions is so bad that they caused the industry to report a combined \$3.8 billion loss Tuesday for the first quarter.

The rescue of these insolvent Texas thrifts would come with a high price — heavy financial assistance from the government agency totaling up to \$1 billion.

The Merabank transaction was the third in a series announced by the bank board to sell off more than 150 insolvent thrift institutions in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana with assets of \$50 billion.

The success of the U.S. agency's so-called Southwest plan is considered vital to the ultimate restoration of a deeply troubled segment of the U.S. thrift industry to health. At this point, the bank board is trying to attract healthy savings and loan institutions or outside in-

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Tel. +31-20-311188

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	40000	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+3/4
Pfizer	37373	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/2
AT&T	22976	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+1/2
Boeing	21933	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+1/2
GenTel	19200	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
Exxon	11029	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+1/2
Texaco	10885	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/2
Limited	10547	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2
GenTel	12345	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
Exxon	15538	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+1/2
Novartis	15203	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+1/2
Boeing	14844	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+1/2
Novartis	14110	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/2
Forman	13947	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+1/2
Harrison	13746	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	17,510,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	15,100,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	15,100,000

NYSE Index	
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
Open	214.00
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

Wednesdays NYSE Closing	
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	215.00
Declined	214.00
Unchanged	215.00
New High	215.00
New Low	214.00

NASDAQ Index	
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
Open	214.00
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	215.00
Declined	214.00
Unchanged	215.00
New High	215.00
New Low	214.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Buy	215.00
Sell	214.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages	
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	215.00
Declined	214.00
Unchanged	215.00
New High	215.00
New Low	214.00

AMEX Stock Index	
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00
Vol.	17,510,000
High	215.00
Low	214.00
Close	215.00
Chg.	+1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Climbs as Dollar Soars

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Wednesday as a sharply higher dollar and favorable economic news combined to trigger a buying spree that sent the Dow to its highest closing level since the October collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 25.24 points on Tuesday, jumped 43.03 to close at 2,152.20, surpassing the previous post-collapse closing high of 2,131.40 set June 15 after a sharp narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit.

Advances tumbled declines by about 3 to 1, while volume jumped to 217.51 million shares from 155.06 million traded Tuesday.

Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.06 to 155.35, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 3.99 to 275.66. The price of an average share added 44 cents.

"Basically, the market reacted to a stronger dollar and the likelihood of lower interest rates," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst with Piper Jaffrey & Hopwood Inc. in Minneapolis.

The advance was dollar-inspired because the market feels the Fed will not be forced to tighten in order to support the dollar," Mr. Nicolski said, referring to the central bank's monetary policy. "The market still faces some cyclical inflation, but that will pass. With a stronger dollar we have had a major reversal. The Fed does not have to support the currency through interest rate mechanisms."

"The encouraging outlook for the dollar as a result of the G-7 meeting has taken the pressure off the bond market, which is a positive sign for

stocks," said Barry Sahgal, director of research at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

At the recently concluded Toronto summit, the leaders of the seven major industrial democracies reaffirmed previous agreements on maintaining a stable dollar.

In addition to the stronger dollar, the market also gained support from an unexpected 2.2 percent decline in orders for durable goods in May. Market forecasts had looked for a 2 percent rise in the May orders.

The durable goods data "suggest that the economy is not booming in as many sectors as we had thought," Mr. Sahgal said, adding that the figures should ease market worries over the outlook for higher inflation and interest rates.

Shortly before 2 P.M., with the Dow up more than 50 points, the exchange, under a rule adopted in February, notified member firms that restrictions on automated program trading would be in effect for the remainder of the session. The restrictions came into force if the Dow rises or falls by 50 points.

IBM was the most active issue, jumping 2 1/2 to 123.

Fort Howard Paper followed, soaring 8 1/2 to 48 1/2, amid talk of a buyout.

AT&T was third, up 1 1/2 to 27 1/2. Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 43 1/2, Wollweber up 1/4 to 54 1/2, American Express up 1/4 to 27 1/2, and Merck up 1/4 to 55 1/2.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was up 1 1/2 to 112 1/2, Cray Research was up 1 to 87 1/2, and Texas Instruments was up 1 to 50. Honeywell fell 4 to 70 1/2, after the company lowered earnings estimates.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	
IBM	122 1/2
AT&T	21 1/2
Boeing	70 1/2
General Electric	34 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	28 1/2
Merck	45 1/2
Amgen	110 1/2
Novartis	55 1/2
Roche	40 1/2
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Key Data

Amounts in SFRm.	1986	1987	% Change
Net Revenues	61,1	69,1	+13
Operating Income	30,3	33,0	+9
Net Income	14,3	16,0	+12
Dividends	5,4	6,0	+11
Total Assets	350,0	478,0	+37
Capital and Reserves	68,7	78,5	+14
Staff	227	249	+10

Geneva-Luxemburg-Bahamas
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CRA and North Broken Hill to Merge Zinc Units

MELBOURNE — CRA Ltd. and North Broken Hill Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday that they will merge their lead and zinc operations into a joint venture, creating one of the industry's largest companies with annual sales of more than 1.5 billion Australian dollars (\$1.23 billion).

Don Carruthers, a CRA executive who is to be chairman of the yet-to-be-named company, said it would be the largest single producer of zinc concentrates and metal.

The two mining companies will hold equal stakes in the new venture, combining their mining, smelting and international marketing operations from July 1, to form what they said would be one of the world's best-balanced lead and zinc concerns, employing 8,000 people.

The merged company will be more capable of meeting competition in world markets and will be

able to increase Australia's share of export markets in a way in which the individual companies could not," a joint statement said.

The joint venture will annually produce 380,000 metric tons of zinc concentrates, 250,000 tons of lead concentrates and 538 tons of silver in concentrates and in lead hullion.

In final metal form, zinc output would be 530,000 metric tons, lead 300,000 tons and silver 236 tons, said CRA's chief executive, John Ralph, and North Broken Hill's managing director, Peter Wade.

The mining, smelting and production capacity of the new joint venture compared well with the combined output of MIM Holdings Ltd. of Australia, Cominco Ltd. and Teck Corp. of Canada and Metallgesellschaft AG of West Germany.

Cominco produces about 400,000 tons of zinc metal a year and MIM Holdings about 300,000.

"We were both likely to be second-tier players in that game," said Mr. Ralph. "Now we're top of the class," he said, adding that the group would spend 650 million dollars over the next five years upgrading its mining and smelting capacity.

"Significant financial advantages will arise from the merger, particularly from a more rational distribution of concentrates between the mines and smelters of the merged company," the joint statement said.

Mr. Carruthers said an example of cooperation arising from the merger could be zinc sales to the United States.

CRA currently sells to U.S. markets from its European smelters, while North Broken Hill ships supplies from its Risdon smelter in Tasmania. Now, however, Risdon's output could be diverted to Asian markets to compete better with Korean and Thai suppliers.

Mr. Ralph said there were no plans for cutbacks at European plants. Some analysts had expected that CRA's 50 percent-owned Budeco BV zinc plant in the Netherlands would be sold or its output reduced, and that production would be cut at its Avonmouth smelter in Britain.

Although the base metals assets of both companies are being combined on a 50-50 basis, North Broken Hill will receive a one-time 10 million dollar payment to reflect the better profitability of its assets.

Of the 650 million dollar capital investment, about 250 million would go to North's Risdon smelter, 125 million to CRA's ZC mine at Broken Hill, 50 million to the already jointly held Broken Hill Associated Smelters, 50 million to CRA's Sulphide Corp. smelter and 80 million to North's Elura mine in New South Wales.

Charter Profit Increased 31%

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Charter Consolidated PLC, the British mining and industrial holding company, said Wednesday that pretax profit for the fiscal year ending in March climbed 31 percent to £55.37 million (\$98.86 million) from £42.16 million in the previous year.

Profit per share rose to 35.8 pence from 29.6 pence. The final dividend was set at 10.25 pence, bringing the total dividend for the year to 14.5 pence, up from 13 pence in 1986-87.

The company's stock rose 2 pence to 350 pence in trading on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday. The South African mining groups Anglo-American and De Beers own significant stakes in Charter.

Income Growth at Broken Hill Is Expected to Be Modest

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Pty., is expected to show only slight improvement in its full-year profit, to be announced Friday, analysts said.

A strong Australian dollar, lingering problems in the steel division, and the costs of buying out most of the stake in the natural resources and manufacturing company amassed by Robert Holmes à Court will combine to curb BHP's net profit, they said.

Analysts' estimates range from \$50 million to 915 million Australian dollars (\$700.57 million to \$754.14 million) for the year ended May 31, at best about 12 percent above the previous year's 820.27 million Australian dollars. Because of low oil prices, that result was sharply lower than the 988.2 million Australian dollars earned in 1985-86.

But Broken Hill sources and some analysts said they expected the company to spring some surprises on investors to reinforce the strong support it has had since it fended off Mr. Holmes à Court's fourth takeover effort early this year.

"I am quite sure the figure is going to be better than most people expect," said John McLeod of the J.B. Werr & Son.

BHP sources said surprises could come from several areas. Through complicated accounting, some BHP units could contribute early benefits from a reduction in Australian corporate tax to 39 percent from 49 percent, and from up to 20 million Australian dollars in deferred tax.

ICI Australia Ltd. received a 10.52 million Australian dollar windfall from similar tax benefits earlier this month.

Other benefits would flow from a number of asset sales conducted to help fund the 2.1 billion Australian dollar cost of buying out most of Bell Resources Ltd.'s holdings in BHP, which were built up during four abortive takeover attempts by Mr. Holmes à Court.

Profits of about 16 million Australian dollars from asset sales totaling 133 million Australian dollars will be contained in BHP's report, the sources said.

Mr. McLeod was among the most optimistic analysts, putting the full-year result at 915 million Australian dollars or more, depending on tax treatment.

Richard Kornman of BZW Meares Ltd., a Sydney brokerage house, was the least optimistic, predicting a figure of \$50 million Australian dollars. "The exchange rate will be the major factor in my reckoning, but it will depend how they have hedged," he said.

Broken Hill said that every one U.S. cent movement in the Australian dollar's exchange rate has a 17 million Australian dollar impact on its bottom line, with weakness in the Aussie currency hurting its profit. The average for BHP's 1987-88 year was about 73 cents, against about 66 cents a year earlier.

Interest on short-term borrowings increased in buying out Bell Resources will drag down BHP's profit, analysts said.

But shareholders will benefit from the cost-cutting if the profit is restrained, because it will exceed the 300 million shares bought by Bell. This will not happen officially until 1989, but the shares will have been effective from March 1 for the purposes of calculating earnings per share.

The per-share earnings would rise to 61 Australian cents from 53 cents if Broken Hill's earnings are 915 million Australian dollars.

Stewart McKibbin of A.C. Gooch & Co. Melbourne brokerage house, said he expects BHP to earn 880 million Australian dollars.

He suggested BHP is more likely to hold any tax gains or favorable writeoffs for 1988-89 year, when an even stronger Aussie dollar may have eaten further into petrol and mineral earnings.

U.S. Bank Wins Case Against Saudi Debtors

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — A U.S. bank has won an 18-month court battle against a Saudi company, raising bankers' hopes of a tougher line against corporate debtors in Saudi Arabia, Gulf-based bankers said Wednesday.

The court case, filed in Jeddah by Chemical Bank against al-Sayed Abdullah Mohammed Baroom, a diversified trading company, was decided in the bank's favor last week. But there is a legal hurdle that Chemical must overcome before the ruling can be enforced.

Bankers said Chemical Bank stands to recover about \$2.5 million in outstanding loans, part of the company's \$80 million debt to 14 creditor banks.

Bankers said the case was decided

in the Jeddah Negotiable Instruments Committee, a tribunal under the wing of the Commerce Ministry. But enforcement has to be sanctioned by a civil rights department to the Interior Ministry.

"It is a very positive step," one banker said. "The courts have proved they can deliver. But we have to wait to see if the ruling is enforced."

It has been difficult for Western banks and the Western-style banks in Saudi Arabia to collect debts through the normal Saudi court system because judges consider the banks to be tainted by interest payments. The Saudi legal system is based on Islamic law, which prohibits the collection of interest.

Baroom approached banks earlier this year to arrange a debt settle-

ment after two years of silence which its arrears grew.

Bankers said the company offered to repurchase debt at 25 cents on the dollar or to pay payments for 10 years with interest and a two-year grace period.

At the time, bankers said it seemed the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Finance, the de facto bank, was leaning on the company as part of a drive to clear up debt problems in the private sector. Bankers said the ruling in favor of Chemical Bank could encourage other banks to take tougher lines in a series of negotiations under over the company's debt.

"Since the court decision, considering withdrawing as we made the company," said banker.

SAATCHI: Takeover Mode

(Continued from first finance page) underlined a need for world banks while the European Commission plan to forge a single market 1992 provided push.

However, many corporals may not want to use just one agency for different functions. Robert Worcester of the independent forecaster, Marketing Opinion Research International Ltd., said. "Many marketing directors are skeptical about one-stop shopping," he said. "They don't want to put all their eggs in one basket."

He also warned that expansion could cause more conflicts of interest like that seen recently with Nabisco Inc., the food and tobacco company that is one of Saatchi's big U.S. clients.

Saatchi, which handled Nabisco's cookie campaign, lost the million account after the company objected to a Saatchi anti-smoking ad for Northwest Airlines.

While Saatchi may draw from a recent strengthening of a dollar against the pound, Mr. Lee said it still burns from its effort to break into financial services. "That was damaging to our image," she said.

French Ad Firm RSCG, Joins Wi Tatham-Laird

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tatham-Laird & Kudner, a Chicago agency, agreed to join with France's largest agency, RSCG Corp., two have formed an advertising company with \$1.3 billion in U.S. and 10 European countries. Thomas W. Schaffer, senior partner at TL&K, said Tuesday the Chicago partnership would be his name. Charlotte Bears, a woman, will become a partner in the French company with Bernard Rous, Jacques Seguela, Alain Rous and Jean-Michel Goudard. William P. Young, managing partner at TL&K, are to get partnership positions with RSCG, the French are to become "significant" owners in Chicago. Tatham-Laird billed \$242 million last year, its clients include Procter & Gamble, Ralston Purina, M&M Mars and Coors. RSCG billed \$1 billion last year. Mr. Seguela, its creative director, was instrumental in President François Mitterrand's campaign for re-election.

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SPORTS

Soviets Defeat Italy, Gain Soccer Final

UTTGART — The Soviet Union, powered by two goals in minutes, defeated Italy, 2-0, Wednesday to reach the final of the European Championship soccer tournament.

The final on Saturday in Malmö, Sweden, will see the Soviet Union face the Netherlands, which beat West Germany, 2-1, on Tuesday. The Soviets, the Dutch, 1-0, in the opening of the tournament.

The Soviets, who were doggedly pressing the Soviets for the first hour, the Soviet-leashed their forwards and off their young opponents two goals in three minutes.

The 60th minute, Gennadi Litvinenko worked his way in the left area, riding two tackles, after his left-foot shot was set by a defender. Flicked the ball with his right foot past Walter Zenga, the Italian goalkeeper, in the corner.

Italy had no time to recover. Minutes later, Alexander Zalded a counterattack on the left. He pushed the ball between defenders to striker Oleg Prokhorov, who sent the ball over Zenga 16 meters (17 yards) out. The Soviets dominated most of the match with aggressive play and

early checking, never giving the Italian midfield players time or space to develop their skills.

"My players succeeded in carrying out our tactics: checking on the whole field," said the Soviet coach, Valeri Lobanovskii.

A heavy rain that had fallen before the kickoff returned midway through the first half, making the field treacherous and favoring the more sure-footed Soviets.

More than 2-0, Italy had its best chance to recover when striker Gianluca Vialli connected with a long cross from substitute Luigi De Agostini, but his volley was high.

Italy failed to mount an effective offensive in the closing stages and Rinat Dasaev, the Russian goalie, was idle for most of the match.

Although the Soviets kept the Italians at bay, it cost them three yellow cards.

Defenders Oleg Kuznetsov and Vladimir Besonov and midfielder Sergey Gomonov were warned for wild tackles. Kuznetsov will not be able to play in the final because he also received a yellow card in an earlier game.

The best chance of the first half fell to Giuseppe Giannini in the 44th minute, but his strong header from 10 meters out went just wide.



Isiah Thomas of the Pistons, who played 28 minutes before his badly sprained ankle forced him to sit out the fourth quarter, outran the Lakers' Magic Johnson to get the ball and a lay-up in the third period.

Lakers Beat Pistons by 3 For 2d Straight NBA Title

By Gordon Edes

INGLEWOOD, California — It took both the quickness of a sprinter and the heart of a marathoner, but the Los Angeles Lakers crossed the finish line Tuesday night with history borne triumphantly on their shoulders and brazen guarantees finally met.

With James Worthy carrying the baton in the seventh and deciding game of the National Basketball Association's title series, the Lakers outdistanced the Detroit Pistons, 108-105, to become the first team since the Boston Celtics in 1969 to repeat as champions. Worthy, voted the series' most valuable player, chose this night to get his first triple-double in the NBA — 36 points, 16 rebounds and 10 assists — and brought the Lakers to what may be the end of their championship ring cycle, with five in the 1980s.

"I don't have any feelings left just now. I feel raw for them," said Pat Riley, the coach who, within a half-hour of the championship victory over the Celtics in 1987, had pledged that the Lakers would win another.

"At the end of the game, what were we doing? We were watching a great basketball team hold on," he added. "We were holding on, and we had a big enough lead to do so."

But barely. The Lakers, who had burst ahead by making their first 10 shots of a third quarter that began with Detroit up by five and ended with Los Angeles up by 10, nearly lost a 15-point lead in the last 7-27.

The Pistons, who limped into the game with Isiah Thomas playing on one good leg, closed to 106-105 on Bill Laimbeer's three-point basket with six seconds left. But Magic Johnson, who had 19 points and 14 assists, spotted A.C. Green for the breakaway lay-up that finished off the Pistons and completed what Johnson called the most difficult season of his life.

Michael Cooper, who ended his shooting slump with 12 points, and made two three-point shots, was even more emphatic about Riley not setting any more tasks for this team.

"If he says anything like that," Cooper said, "I'll stick my fist so far down his throat he won't be able to talk for a week."

For a time, the Pistons placed a heavy boot on Lakers' necks, holding a 52-47 halftime lead as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar went scoreless. Byron Scott got just five points. Cooper was zero for four from three-point range and Johnson had as many turnovers, three, as baskets.

Thomas, a doubtful starter who was still on crutches when he arrived at the Forum on Tuesday afternoon, meantime had 10 points and four steals by intermission, having dribbled unchallenged down the floor for the basket that gave Detroit its five-point lead.

"We wanted to stop throwing the ball away," Johnson said. "We had 11 turnovers in the first half; we were averaging 11 a game."

"We wanted to establish our game in the first three minutes" of the third quarter. "Let them know, 'We're here.'"



The Pistons' Dennis Rodman found himself in alarming difficulty trying to shoot over Kurt Rambis of the Lakers in the second quarter.

Scott was the first one to go calling, on a break, with a thunderous dunk over the Pistons' center, Laimbeer. That triggered a succession of Lakers relays downcourt, with Worthy scoring seven straight points and Scott 11, the last three on a long shot that, finishing off a 23-7 run, gave Los Angeles a 70-59 lead.

The Lakers didn't miss a shot that period until Scott threw up an air ball with 5:05 left.

"They seized the game with their ferocious defense," said the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly.

But the Pistons made a last grab to get it back, with both Thomas and Adrian Dantley on the bench, in the last seven minutes.

"I don't even know what happened in the last minute, minute and a half," Riley said. "I was just holding on."

The mouth of Motown, Piston forward John Salley, showed he had the mettle to match his wit with 10 points in the final period, most of them coming in heavy traffic.

In a four-minute span, the Pistons sliced 13 points off the deficit, a 17-4 run closing them to 98-96 after Laimbeer blocked a pass by Abdul-Jabbar and sent Dennis Rodman away for an easy lay-up.

Johnson missed with a spinning lay-up, but Worthy tipped once, then twice and got the ball to Detroit. Vinnie Johnson answered with a jumper for the Pistons to again make it a two-point game. After two free throws by Magic Johnson, Laimbeer dove to the floor to save a loose ball, with Dumars turning that save into a jumper that cut the margin to 102-100 with 1:18 left.

It was still a three-point game when Laimbeer blocked a shot by Worthy, but Rodman elected to pull up for a jumper on the break, a decision that had Daly screaming from the Piston bench. The shot bounced off the rim. Scott rebounded, then made two free throws with 30 seconds left.

That should have been enough, but Cooper missed two free throws and Dumars scored to make it 105-102 with 16 seconds left. With 14 to go, Worthy was fouled, but he sank just one free throw. Laimbeer's three-pointer made it a one-point game with six seconds left.

Magic Johnson, however, put a stop to the mounting hysteria right there with a court-long pass to Green.

Cash and Lendl Rally to Advance at Wimbledon

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

INDIAN — It is a rare Grand Slam tennis tournament that goes days without a major upset involving a high seed. For days at Wimbledon, there was as much as a brush fire.

Wednesday, as the second round of the brush fires finally began, each day they were put out, they became uncontrollable.

man who looked the most hopeful was Pat Cash, the reigning champion, who dug him out of two sets to one.

Frana, an Argentine underdog, with a bruising and a barrage of unreturnable shots, was defying the stereotype with Americans as purely clay players.

sh, playing on court No. 1, his favorite here, was clearly in. He was talking to himself, on line calls and missing, he normally handles with

had chances to win the second set didn't," he said. "The guy of two great sets. If he had of that well for another set it had been too good. But I think he could. As it turned I was right."

Frana fired on a warm, afternoon and Cash, serving the match went on, finally a three-hour, 10-minute struggle, 2-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, to move the third round.

in Lendl, the top seed, had a set score before beating Dahl of Australia, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4. Boris Becker of West Germany, seeded sixth, also advanced, d Tim Mayotte of the United States, seeded 10th, and 12th-seeded R. Svensson of Sweden.

ni Leconte of France, the 14th seed, had numerous problems with Michael Chang, a 16-year-old American, but finally got him, 2-6, 7-6 (7-3) 6-2, 6-3.

Mansdorf, No. 15, defeated a 1987 Wimbledon junior

champion, Diego Nargiso of Italy, after trailing 6-3, 3-0 because of a recurring stomach muscle problem.

The women had another routine day, five seeds playing, five seeds advancing, all in straight sets. Steffi Graf of West Germany, the top seed, led the way with a 6-2, 6-0 victory over Karine Quentrec of France.

The other winners were Hana Mandlikova of Australia, No. 9, Zina Garrison of the United States, No. 12, Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria, No. 14, and West German Sylvia Hanika, No. 15.

It was Lendl and Cash who made things most interesting on a pretty day as is likely to be seen during the fortnight. Lendl, who has made

escape acts a part of his day-to-day life at Wimbledon, looked to be in big trouble when he made two bad errors serving at 5-6 in the first set and handed the game and the set to Cahill.

Cahill is a far cry from David Felgate, the British qualifier Lendl had the good fortune to draw in the first round. He is, to begin with, Australian, which means he knows how to play on grass. At 22, he has risen steadily in the rankings during the last four years, reaching No. 47 this week after upsetting both Kevin Carreno and Cash to reach the semifinals at the Queen's tournament two weeks ago.

"I knew he would come in here with a lot of confidence because of

Queen's," Lendl said. "He knows how to play on grass, all the Australians do. But even after I lost the first set, I felt okay. I was missing some shots, but I still thought I was going to be alright."

Once Lendl began reading Cahill's serve, which is predicated more on placement than power, he began to drill returns past him and the match turned.

"He picked up his game a lot," the Australian said. "He served a lot better and started to stand back on my serve and take a big swing at it. Every time I missed a shot, he would hit a forehand off my second and really swing at it."

While Lendl was pouring cold water on Cahill, Frana was trying to build a bonfire around Cash.

Left-handers always are dangerous at Wimbledon — Rod Laver, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe, for example. On grass, the serve is vital and a left-handed serve can be extremely effective when working if the player has a game at all to back it up.

Frana, 21, has played in seven grass court tournaments and feels comfortable with green under his feet because he serves well and because he is not as quick as most clay court players.

"Grass suits my game," he said. "Today, I thought I had a great chance to win. But in the last two sets, he played much better and in the fifth, I started to get tired."

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The Fight for a Champ's Heart and Mind

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — The headlines have little to do with boxing but everything to do with the fight for Mike Tyson's heart and mind. Promoter Don King, who wants more control of Tyson, calls the heavyweight champion's manager, Bill Cayton, "Satan in disguise."

Tyson's sister-in-law accuses the fighter of beating his wife, actress Robin Givens. Tyson spends Sunday away from camp, at his new \$4.5 million home on the other side of New Jersey, apparently trying to mend his marriage. Tyson says Cayton is

finished as his manager.

All these episodes and more are swirling about the 21-year-old champion, complicating the crucial question: How can he concentrate on his title fight here Monday night against his toughest challenge, the resourceful Michael Spinks?

The fight part Tyson may be able to handle. As his world turns darker outside the ring, his prospects inside still look bright. In sparring sessions this week, he has packed plenty of punch.

"The last week, he's started to focus in on Spinks," Kevin Rooney, Tyson's trainer and the one man who needs to get his fighter's attention in these last few days, said Tuesday. "When Mike comes to fight that night, Mr. Spinks is going to be the guy who's going to have to pay for anything that's disturbing him."

After a week's layoff from sparring, in part

because of a slight scratch over his left eye, Tyson has battered his sparring partners. (2) 215 pounds (96.7 kilograms) Tuesday — he still could weigh in at up to 220 — he looked sleek and quick.

Yet, not even his manager, Cayton, can say for sure how the upstart in Tyson's life will affect the skills that have taken him to a 24-0 record. Cayton can only "hope" that Tyson's not affected.

"Spinks is not as good a boxer as he is, not as good a puncher as he is," said Cayton. "But a fight is made up of more than strength and skills. A fight is a matter of will as well as skill."

That's the one thing the Tyson camp appears united about: Spinks' will to win, and his experience. At age 31, with a 31-0 record, Spinks has the edge in experience. Rooney concedes, "because he's been undefeated for so many years, he's been in the pressure cooker that we're in now for so many years. Olympic gold medal. His brother (Leon) turning pro, him turning pro. He stopped his career and tried to help his brother. Resumed his career. Against all odds, won the light heavyweight title. He's got the edge in experience, but everything else is with Mike."

Everything that is, is the tranquility and good cheer that mark the Spinks' camp across town. Tuesday, Cayton described his relationship with his fighter as "cool, but it's friendly cool."

Responding to reports that Tyson wants him out as manager and that Tyson believes Cayton is trying to drive a wedge between the fighter and

his wife, Cayton said, "I must say that it's not pleasant, but I don't think for a minute that Mike believes the things he's said."

Tyson has been quoted as saying that he sides with Givens and her mother, Ruth Roper, who dislike Cayton. King told reporters Monday that "Bill Cayton is an inveterate liar. He's a hypocrite of the first order. He's Satan in disguise."

Tyson has declined all interviews this week. "It's time to fight," said Rooney, "hot to talk."

Cayton, however, was talking after spending Monday in a legal entanglement with King. Attorneys for the two reportedly reached an agreement shortly before a scheduled hearing in New Jersey Superior Court on how the \$11 million fee would be distributed.

"I don't believe," said Cayton, "that Don King, with my approval, will be promoting any Mike Tyson fights in the near future."

Cayton and the late Jimmy Jacobs have managed Tyson since his career began in 1985. Since Jacobs, who was closest of all to Tyson, died in March, King has attempted to increase his influence with Tyson while Givens and Roper apparently have encouraged him to dump Cayton. But Cayton, a dapper 70ish, won't go away willingly. And, he has two long-term contracts with Tyson, involving business inside and outside the ring.

Givens added to the storm Friday when, in a television interview, she accused Cayton of trying to break up their marriage. Sunday, Newsday

published a story in which Tyson's sister-in-law, Stephanie Givens, said that Tyson had hit his wife and that she feared for her sister's safety. In addition, Robin Givens apparently had a difficult pregnancy and recently suffered a miscarriage. Tyson spent Sunday at their huge home in Bernardsville, New Jersey.

It is Rooney who must keep Tyson focused. "I'm satisfied," said the trainer. "There have been a lot of rumors that the guy wasn't in shape, he was late to the camp. I started him seven weeks before the fight — I usually start him five weeks, four weeks, before the fight."

"When he comes to the gym he's got no problems. It's a release."



Mike Tyson: Outside the ring, besieged.

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COREBOARD

BASEBALL

Today's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Runs	Hits	Errors
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1

REVIEW OF FINAL

GAME 7	W	L	Runs	Hits	Errors
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1
DETROIT	3	2	15	13	1

NBA Champions

1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers
1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers	1987-88 L.A. Lakers

TENNIS

Wimbledon

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Runs	Hits	Errors
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Runs	Hits	Errors
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Runs	Hits	Errors
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1
ALBANY	12	1	15	13	1

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

Guilford, 10-5 L-Ross, 4-3 H-R-Kanana City, White) Best 121, Chicago, Peasum 61	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Atlanta	600 600 500 5 3
Montreal	301 082 187 7 9 8
Corameter, Fortsch 142, Castero (1) and	
St. Louis, St. Louis (1) and St. Louis, St. Louis	
Park, 4-3 L-Ross, 2-2 H-R-Montreal, Peasum	
Guilford 177, St. Louis (2)	
St. Louis	600 600 500 5 3
New York	600 600 500 5 3
Drabek, Rucker (1) and Louisville: Dor-	
and Corrier, W-Corrier, W-Corrier, W-Corrier	
10-5 H-R-New York, McCormick (1)	
Chicago	188 000 100 1 4 8
St. Louis	188 000 100 1 4 8
St. Louis	188 000 100 1 4 8
St. Louis, Cappel (4), Dillip (2), Perry (7) and	
Berryhill: Palmer, Bradman (1) and Port-	
W-Palmer, 3-4 L-R-Palmer, 3-4 L-R-Palmer, 3-4	
St. Louis	188 000 100 1 4 8
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